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The Daily Commercial.

Important Military Movements.

Contrary to expectation, General THOMAS, it is said, has gone into winter quarters on the south side of the Tennessee. He has a large cavalry force which will take care of HOOD, keep him on the defensive, and do a great deal of valuable raiding. This, so far from being indicative of inactivity, means quite the reverse—but in another quarter, as we will see.

The rebel army in the seaboard States, about three weeks since, was about as follows:

Richmond	40,000
Southwest Virginia	6,000
Shenandoah Valley	6,000
North Carolina	9,000
South Carolina	6,000
Total	68,000

Of this number, about 56,000 are infantry, and 10,000 cavalry. But within three weeks a great change has taken place in the location of these troops, though not in these numbers, as recruits were not to be had, and no great battles have been fought to deplete their ranks.

The cavalry are still retained on outpost duty in the Valley, in Southwestern Virginia and South Carolina, while one week since the 56,000 infantry were distributed as follows:

In the Valley	none.
With Breckenridge	1,000
Richmond	20,000
Going to meet Sherman	35,000

All there is left of the war having been transferred to the seaboard, it of course becomes necessary for Gen. GRANT to have his forces there. It might be enough, perhaps, to say that he is getting them there as fast as possible. It was only a few days since that General MEAGHER left Tennessee with several thousand men belonging to SHERMAN'S army, that wobeing on detached duty, were left behind. From another source we learn that this week fifteen thousand men from THOMAS' army will pass over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, on their way to GRANT. To this, a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Nashville, adds the following important intimation:

I have written you before relative to the ability of the cavalry under Thomas and Canby to utterly destroy HOOD'S army, and have said that not an infantry man is required in this department, except to garrison a few of the principal points in order to protect our communications; and now I have the pleasure of announcing to you that the

Fifth Army Corps is on its way East, to join General Grant, so that immediate activity on the James may be expected.

A more important report (if true) is contained in a St. Louis dispatch to the Chicago *Journal*, which says: "A well known man in this city, who has just returned from Washington, says that there can be no harm in saying that letters were received here two or three days ago, stating that General THOMAS, with a portion of his army, will join General SHERMAN, *via* New York, in a few days."

The detaching of the Wilmington expedition has probably so much reduced our force on the James as to interfere with the realization by GRANT of the NAPOLEONIC rule with reference to Richmond, namely: "If it requires twenty thousand men to capture a place, take forty thousand."

The country has seen enough of GRANT to feel confident that he will not hesitate to move on LEE'S works a moment longer than he feels that he can safely do so. That he is preparing to do this, if not this week, at least upon a forcible, perhaps concluding campaign, in connection with SHERMAN, there is no doubt. The late visit of GRANT to Washington, and the consultation of Generals there, had a significance which events soon to transpire will clearly develope.

Partial Destruction of the Smithsonian Institute.

The Smithsonian Institute, at Washington City, was yesterday partially destroyed by fire, resulting in the destruction of innumerable valuable manuscripts and other property, estimated in money value at more than one hundred thousand dollars. This institution was founded by JAS. SMITHSON, an eminent English physicist, who died in Genoa, June 27, 1829. Three years before his death, Mr. SMITHSON executed his will, in which, in case of the death of his nephew without issue, he bequeathed "the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institute, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The condition on which the bequest was to take effect in favor of the United States occurred in 1835, and the American Government was officially notified of the fact. After eighteen months spent in litigation, Hon. RICHARD RUSH secured the bequest and in September, 1838, deposited in the United States Mint the proceeds in English sovereigns, which yielded on recoinage $515,169. Years were spent by Congress, Presidents and government authorities in discussing conflicting plans of organization. Finally, in April, 1846, an act was passed organizing the Smithsonian Institution, to consist of the President and Vice President, the several members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and the Mayor of Washington during their respective terms of office, with such honorary members as they might chose to elect. The Board of Managers are known as Regents, and are composed of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, Mayor of Washington, three members each of the Senate and House of Representatives, with six other persons, two of whom shall be residents of Washington city. The presiding officer of the Board is known as Chancellor of the Institution. The Secretary has charge of the property of the institution, and is librarian and keeper of the museum.

The entire cost of the building, which was one of the most substantial character, and of peculiar architecture, together with the improvement of the grounds, &c., was about $325 000. But additions and completion of less important details has required a large amount of the fund, which, with accrued interest, amounted in 1862 to $855,000. The library of the Institution is unequalled in this country as a resource for scientific reference, and yesterday, fortunately, escaped the flames. Its museum had attained a magnitude unsurpassed in collections for the illustration of natural science. The art gallery, which has been destroyed, was not long ago commenced, and bade fair to prove the most extensive in the country, many of the works being perfect gems.

Rebel-Mexican Scheme Revived.

Some months since the report was published that the rebel General KIRBY SMITH, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, was going to Mexico with his army, proposing to join MAXIMILIAN, who is sadly in need of troops to maintain his new-fledged dynasty. This rumor has been started afresh, and is confidently believed by the St. Louis rebels, who have the means of knowing what is going on in Southern rebeldom. It is reported that the rebels in the Southwest have inaugurated an independent movement to ask assistance from France, proposing to take refuge under the protectorate of NAPOLEON. Texas is to be given to NAPOLEON for a cotton colony in consideration of his recognition of the Southern Confederacy or of the right of secession. Once this right is acknowledged, it will not be difficult for NAPOLEON to recognize the right of the same State to leave the Confederacy and put itself under his protection. Certain movements in KIRBY SMITH'S department, taken in connection with certain vague rumors from the direction of Mexico, have agitated this subject anew, but what amount of truth there may be in it is difficult to calculate. SMITH, however, is just the man for the Emperor's money, and would not hesitate to retreat in that direction for any consideration that NAPOLEON might see fit to bestow.

INSANITY IN THE ARMY.—The investigations of Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, show that the progress of the war has been attended with a decrease of the causes of mental derangement in the army. The increase, as the war continues, in the proportion of acclimated and inured men, the better knowledge of the importance and modes of practical prophylactics which prevails among the troops, and their exemption from new or more active moral disturbances, have, without doubt, diminished the number and force of those agencies which are calculated to unbalance the sound mind. The number of army patients at the Insane Hospital, at the close of the last fiscal year, was 186, of which five were colored men. The navy has contributed 19 patients, of which two were colored men; and four rebel prisoners have needed medical treatment.

The estimated losses by fire in Philadelphia during the year 1864, amount to $909,269, upon which there was an insurance of $546,277.

Gen. Forrest is reported concentrating his forces at Houston, Mississippi, with the view of making a raid into Memphis.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1865. NO 115

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Cherry Run & Oil Creek R. R. Company Charter.

Tolls of Youghiogheny Navigation Company to be Increased.

Act to Punish Fraud on National Currency.

General Bounty Bill Reported Negatively.

Act Patenting River Beds Reported Favorably.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.

Mr. McCandless read acts for the relief of Benjamin Grossman and Samuel Russell, of Butler, soldiers of the war of 1812; also, relative to purchasing a law library in Butler.

Mr. Graham, one incorporating the Cherry Run and Oil Creek Railroad.

Mr. Lowry, one providing for the subscription of unsubscribed stock of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Mr. Bigham, a supplement increasing the tolls of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company.

Mr. Hoge, one incorporating the Franklin and Slippery Rock Railroad; also, authorizing the School Directors of Franklin borough to borrow money.

Mr. Fleming, acts punishing frauds on National Currency, and applying the act relative to fraudulent representation and frauds upon drafted men.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, it was unanimously agreed, the House concurring, to adjourn finally on February 28.

On motion of Mr. Householder, the Judiciary Committee were authorized to report the expediency of a general law, changing the manner of drawing jurors in all the counties.

Mr. Stranahan, of Erie, read a bill authorizing the purchase of a law library for Butler county was passed.

The joint resolution requesting Congressmen to vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to slavery, was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—An act relative to the pay of certain officers in Fayette, was passed.

An act relative to the pay of certain officers, jurors and witnesses in Butler county, was passed.

Mr. Herron read a bill relative to nuisances in Duquesne borough.

Mr. Slack, a similar bill, which passed finally.

The general bounty bill was reported negatively by the Judiciary.

The bill relative to the patenting of lands and beds of rivers, provided the State receives a bonus of five per cent, was reported favorably.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 24.

SENATE.—Mr. COWAN presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on united paper.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to appropriate money for the Postoffice Department without amendment.

Mr. WILSON, of the Military Committee, reported back the petition of citizens asking relation to be taken to secure the release of the prisoners of Straight's command, captured in Georgia, and asked that the committee be discharged, which was ordered.

Mr. MCDOUGALL offered a bill to re-establish the mail steamship service between the United States and Panama. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to examine the system of checking the office of Registry of Treasury and to report if any legislation was necessary for the safety of public funds in that office; also if any losses have occurred there, and what caused them. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill to provide for acting assistant treasurers or depositors of the United States in certain cases, was passed.

Mr. HENDERSON called up the bill to reimburse Missouri for expenses in calling out, equipping and feeding militia of that State.

Mr. BROWN moved that it be made the special order for Tuesday next. Adopted.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War to inform the Senate why he had not appointed a committee to compensate the loyal owners of colored volunteers, as required by the act approved on the 24th of February, 1864.

Mr. WILSON opposed the passage of a resolution which would embarrass the Secretary of War.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, the Committee on Judiciary was instructed to inquire and report what legislation is necessary for the better security of travelers over the railroads of the country.

On motion of Mr. AINSWORTH, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the tariff on all materials used in the manufacture of printing paper.

Messrs. Beaman, of Michigan; Rollins, of New York; Robinson, of Illinois; Baldwin, of Massachusetts, and Townsend, of New York, were appointed a special committee to investigate the circumstances attending the assault on Judge Loan.

The House then resumed the consideration of the question of privilege raised by Mr. Brooks yesterday, based on Gen. Butler's letter to him asking explanations concerning his (Brooks's) attack on him (Butler) in debate.

Mr. BOUTWELL, who represents the district in which Gen. Butler resides, said that when Mr. Brook's made the attack he regarded it in harmony with the oft repeated declarations made by Gen. Butler and others, relative to Gen. Butler sent his note to Mr. Brooks, Gen. Butler addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, asking for an investigation of the charges against him. He desired to put on issue every act of his public life effecting his integrity or personal honor, so that if guilty he could be prosecuted in the courts, and if not guilty that the House might take action to vindicate its dignity by the punishment of the public calumniator. As to the note sent by General Butler, if Captain Clark, who delivered it, had been dressed in grey, the gentleman (Mr. Brooks) would not have been affrighted.

Mr. BOUTWELL first took up the charge that Gen. Butler was a gold robber, and had the report of the commission read, and also letters from Secretary Chase, showing that the firm of Smith & Co., from whom $30,000 in gold had been taken by Butler, had been discovered to belong to bitter, active and unrepenting rebels, who refused to take the oath of allegiance as long as General Butler was in command of New Orleans. It appeared from letters of Butler that in the money to pay off the troops, who had long been without funds. This money was repaid to him, and he was ready to hand it to the Secretary of the Treasury, provided he could be released from the claims of Smith & Co.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in conclusion, appealed to Mr. Brooks, in view of the evidence he (Boutwell) had adduced, either to reaffirm or retract his slander on Butler.

Mr. BOUTWELL claimed that Butler had been thoroughly vindicated.

Mr. BROOKS here rose and proceeded to reply, first noticing the remarks of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BROOKS, in the course of his remarks, spurned the charge of his having sympathized with secessionists. In speaking of Butler, he said that Butler at the Charleston Convention voted over and over again for Jeff. Davis as a candidate for the Presidency. If Butler had been a paid agent he could not have acted more efficiently in disrupting the Democratic party, and bringing about secession than he did at that Convention. As Warren Hastings as a plunderer and a robber in India, so would the name of Butler bear the same association.

Mr. BROOKS said the reason why the Secretary of War would not take the money which Butler had taken from Mr. Smith and his brother, was because it was looked on as illegally taken, and chose to have it all in the possession of Butler; how would the Treasury Department indemnify him for any great wrong that Butler had committed, but left him to his own responsibility. Nearly three years have passed since the $30,000 in gold was taken from Mr. Smith and his brother by Butler, yet Butler still had it in his possession.

Mr. BROOKS, in conclusion, said: Bad as the character of General Butler is at home, it is worse abroad.

Mr STEVENS replied that Brooks talked about filthy language, but the gentleman (Brooks) himself had ransacked bawdy houses for testimony in the Treasury Department examination, and gave it to the world. It was stuff that stinks in the nostrils. He maintained that the evidence produced here to-day fully vindicated General Butler and expressed his surprise that he (Brooks) should still persevere in his charge. The question of privilege was withdrawn and the House adjourned.

Destructive Fire at Sandusky, Ohio.

SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 24.

About four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large stone building, occupied by Pierce, Woolsey & Co., as a spoke factory and planing mill. The building, machinery, and a large amount of manufactured stock was totally destroyed by this fire. Some fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The loss on the stock is fifty thousand dollars, on which the insurance is seven thousand five hundred dollars. The building was owned by R. R. Hubbard & Co., upon which there is no insurance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Red River Expedition Investigation

The New Rations of Prisoners.

Credits of One Hundred Days Men.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Brigadier General Dwight, of the 19th Army Corps, has been summoned before the War Committee to testify relative to the Red River campaign. The testimony thus far in regard to this subject is said to be very contradictory. General Banks' friends once more announce that he expects to leave for New Orleans early next week.

The Secretary of War having modified the rations allowed prisoners, they will, after the 1st of February, be as follows: Pork or bacon, ten ounces, in lieu of beef; salt or fresh beef, fourteen ounces; flour or soft bread, sixteen ounces; hard bread, ten ounces, in lieu of flour or soft bread; corn meal, sixteen ounces, in lieu of flour or bread; beans or peas, twelve and a half pounds to one hundred rations; rice or hominy eight pounds do; soap two pounds do; vinegar two quarts do; salt two pounds do; sugar, coffee and tea only to sick and wounded, by direction of surgeon, and only every other day to prisoners of war employed in public works, as per Circular No. 2, June 13, 1862. This is an increase of about 20 per cent. The difference or savings between this allowance and the regular army rations, with all the current money left by deceased prisoners, or accruing from the sale of their effects, is to constitute the present fund for the purchase of anti-scorbutics and other articles on the order of the Surgeon in charge. The charge, therefore, amounts not to a reduction of the allowance to prisoners, but to a better distribution of it.

The Secretary of War has communicated a statement relative to credits asked for on account of one hundred days' men of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. He quotes the law calling out these troops, which declares that no bounty is to be paid the troops, nor their service credited in the draft. He not only claims that this was the express compact with the Governors, but that it has been the rule of the Department not to give credits on service of less than six months; that the confusion attending the muster in and discharge of such soldiers has prevented the careful preparation of the rolls necessary to allot credits, making the additional time and labor imposed on the Department of greater value than the inappreciable benefit of such credits.

Smithsonian Institute in Flames.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—4 P. M.

The Smithsonian Institute is in flames, and will prove, I fear, a total loss. A. A. G.

Highly Interesting.

COTTON FROM MOBILE.

Sherman Co-operating in the Attack on Wilmington.

Conditional Release of the Florida Pirates.

More About Blair's Peace Mission.

All Business Suspended in Charleston.

No Doubt the City Will be Evacuated!

WASHINGTON, January 24.

A delegation has arrived here to secure an appropriation by Congress for the construction of a canal to connect Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

The steamer Atlanta, from Mobile Bay on the 16th, has arrived with 10,000 bales of cotton from the rebel government to purchase blankets and clothing. Rebel prisoners. Nothing of moment was going on in the vicinity of Mobile.

A special to the New York *Express*, dated Washington, 24th, says:—Ex-President Pierce is pretty expected here, and is said to be one of the Peace Commissioners.

The *Post's* Washington special says that the House Military Committee summoned the Kentucky delegation, Capitolian beings, this to-day. His testimony shows that many persons are still in prison against whom no charges have been made.

Mr. Bigelow's *Examiner*, of the 20th, says: "Refugees who reached Charleston on the 17th report that Sherman had sent one corps to cooperate in the attack on Wilmington." The same paper also says, "the loss of Fort Fisher was occasioned by Bragg failing to attack the rear of the Union forces. Extract from mail matter's reports his army in fine fine spirits and on the way to Corinth.

The defeat and flight of Hood by Dick Taylor is confirmed. The *Whig* and *Sentinel* are out in extremely severe articles against re-union.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

A Boston dispatch says the crew of the pirate Florida, recently found in Fort Warren, have received an order for their release, on condition of their leaving the country within ten days, but are unable to do so for want of funds. About three hundred prisoners, including nine Generals, are now in Fort Warren.

Four vessels laden with cotton, from Savannah, are expected to-day. None of the Savannah cotton will be sold until Collector Draper returns.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Peace rumors increase in number and extravagance, and are without any substantial foundation. The latest brought here is from Mr. Blair, who, saying that whenever the United States would receive Commissioners from the Confederate States would be appointed. On his return to Richmond, Mr. Blair took a letter, which repeated the assurances of the President's document addressed "To whom it may concern." Mr. Blair has no authority to intimate in any way, that the Government will open negotiations that will imply the existence of the Confederate Government.

The *World's* Savannah letter says: "All business has been suspended in Charleston, and the non-combatants are preparing to leave. Comparatively few troops are in the city, all of which that could be spared have been sent to Branchville to contest Sherman's advance. There appears to be no doubt that Charleston will be evacuated, and the only opposition Sherman will meet may be expected at Branchville. Deserters from Charleston say the defenses in the rear of the city are untenable and it would require a very brief siege. Torpedoes have been placed on the approaches to the city in order to prevent a final and decisive charge."

Personal.

During the week ending Saturday morning exactly fifty marriages were celebrated in Cook county, Ill., and duly recorded.

General Gillmore dedicates his recent report to "The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, for his truth and candor as a man, his purity as a patriot, and his wisdom, energy and justice as a public officer."

Brigadier General Hight, while stopping at the Richmond House, Chicago, on Friday, was arrested by a detective who thought that the reasons assigned by that officer for his presence were unsatisfactory. He was conveyed to Camp Douglas. On arriving there General Hight was immediately identified and released.

The Halifax papers announce the death of Hon. Alexander Stuart, Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, a position he had held sixteen years. It was before him that the case of the steamer Chesapeake captured by the rebel pirates on the passage from New York to Portland, was tried, and he gave a decision restoring the vessel to the owners.

Notice of contest has been served upon Columbus Delano, member of Congress elect from Ohio, by his late opponent, Charles Follett. Smith Fuller contests the seat of John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, and William E. Dodge that of James Brooks, of New York. Mr. Follett bases his claim on the alleged illegality of soldiers voting.

What of the Future of Mexico.

The Boston *Post* says: "This question touches the quick of our nation's heart. We have not the least doubt but that a hopeful answer is the true one. The Maximilian dynasty must be regarded as a temporary one. We have no idea that the American people have or will ever abandon one iota of the Monroe doctrine. The American continent, separted from Europe by a wall of fire and an ocean of water, was ordained by nature for the home of free republican governments. We are the natural guardians of this continent. The first step towards assisting Mexico will be to protect ourselves and allay our own strife. The hour of redress will come soon enough; and we have some confidence that it will come in due time by peaceful diplomacy rather than by warlike demonstration. Louis Napoleon knows he has no right there, and with that shrewd, crafty and skilful national pilot, wise discretion is esteemed by far the better part of valor.

It is not entirely safe to assume that the Maximilian government is firmly established. The signs of opposition are not few, and the seeds of a terrible retribution must be deeply hidden in the Mexican bosom. The peaceful slumbers of a people subjugated by foreign arms are more likely to be ruptured than noisy opposition.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence

Proposed Increase of Price of Gas in Pittsburgh—Interesting Statistics—Re-Payment of Bounty Moneys—The Adjournment of the Legislature—A Water Company in Titusville—A Gas Company in Franklin—American Miners' Association.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1865.

Your correspondent has already noticed the fact that Senator Bigham has presented a bill in which not only the Pittsburgh Gas Company, but every private consumer of gas in your city is interested. The financial status of this Company is well known to your people, and if I am not much mistaken, the stock has for some years retained a premium, which has been most acceptable to every holder. At first there was some hesitation evinced by your delegation in the matter, and the applicants for the increased rate per thousand became somewhat nervous about the final success of their design. The prices asked in other cities were examined; the difference between the price of coal per ton in Pittsburgh and at other points was carefully inquired into; in fact, every item which had a bearing upon the subject was closely investigated, and finally it was determined that a bill should be submitted by which the Company should be authorized to charge private consumers two dollars per thousand cubic feet; provided, however, that the Company shall never be permitted to accumulate any greater sum than is required to pay a dividend of ten per cent. per annum upon their capital stock. Another section provides that the election for Trustees shall be held at the office of the Company, on the day designated by a previous act, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and two o'clock P. M.

Among other figures presented by the Gas Company for the consideration of the Allegheny County Delegation, were vouchers showing the actual capital and liabilities, and from them we find that the net profits for the six months ending December 31st, 1864, were $9,000, the capital stock $300,000. That dividends on which during the six months amounted to $4,745; $949 were paid for State tax, and the total amount remaining on hand in the Sinking Fund, $3,306. Surplus, $1,354. It will be conceded, it is to be presumed, that one and one-quarter is not a very large per cent. to be realized by a large corporation in half a year.

The desks and pigeon-holes of the Clerks of both Branches of the Legislature are filled with bills and other documents relative to the repayment of monies paid for bounties, to such as never had the right to receive the same, but require a vast deal of time which might be devoted to other manuscripts. Nearly every county in the State has presented its claims in this shape, and to remedy the evil Mr. Rice has offered a bill which, when passed, will be a general law for the entire State, and will make all bounty warrants and certificates of indebtedness issued by the authorities and other representatives of the people, legal and valid.

You will inquire as to the time when it is probable the Legislature will adjourn. The session has already been offered relative to the final adjournment. The resolution was offered by Mr. Guernsey, and calls for the 24th of March, but I am inclined to think that the 23d of March, and it would not be surprising if the majority of the members should agree to that date. The Legislature will meet again near the day named. An unusually large amount of business has been already transacted, and with the same satisfactory results. There will be no difficulty in accomplishing all needful legislation before the first of April. The pay of the members, though large, is not excessive, and will be liberally awarded, but because the increase is authorized, is no reason why Senators and Representatives should remain in their seats playing with their fingers.

What next? Titusville is to have a water company, and would that the march of enterprise could be similarly evinced in the other burgs in the oil regions. One improvement after another is being made in the section from whence many millions of dollars have been already derived during the past three or four years, and among the most acceptable and useful of all must be named the one to which reference is now particularly made. Messrs. E. H. Chase, R. D. Fletcher, W. H. Abbott, J. N. Angier, F. Crocker and J. H. Angier, are named as incorporators in the bill, and they will have power to erect and maintain in Titusville all the buildings necessary for carrying out the designs of the Company. They are also authorized to lay pipe through any and all private property, but are to pay the owners thereof for any injury that may result from entering upon the lands.

The borough of Franklin, as a bill offered by Mr. Brown will show, will be supplied with respectable appearance after night than is now the case. Hardware men and dealers generally in Iron and Steel, are not to be subject to the provisions, but notwithstanding their objections it will probably pass either in its present or a modified form. Messrs. Wm. Metcalf, H. Smith, R. A. McCormick, C. E. Taylor, John H. Smiley, J. P. Hoover, R. S. Cochran, S. B. Myers, A. J. Logan and others are named as incorporators in an organization which is to be know as the Lucesco Gas Company, and with ten thousand dollars as a capital these gentlemen are to furnish the light for both Franklin and vicinity with light. It would probably have been better if the location in which the Company are to operate had been designated, as the word "vicinity" might embrace a large extent of territory.

A bill offered by Mr. Cowan, of Washington, will commend itself to the attention of the citizens of the western counties. It provides for the incorporation of the Miners' American Association, the object of the association being the intellectual and social improvement of its members, and their advancement in the matter of their lives and limbs against accidents from fire damps, imperfect ventilation of mines, failing of insecure roofs, &c., and to create a fund for the relief of members and of their sick and disabled associates, and for the burial of deceased members. The members shall be miners, bodily and actually employed, and the company shall also have authority to establish a newspaper for the purpose of advocating the interests of its members.

Washington Gossip and Topics.

It is believed here that General Lee will not accept the position of General-in-Chief of the rebel armies, as offered to him by the Confederate Congress. Some time ago, Jeff. Davis wished him to accept the control of the rebel armies on the Atlantic coast, but he declined to do so, and said that he alone desired direction of the armies in Virginia and North Carolina. This disposition to appoint Lee Military Dictator, or Generalissimo, is another evidence that a revolution is already in progress in the South, which is another sign of the approaching dissolution of the Confederacy.

A private letter from a high source in New Orleans, informs us that "when our forces again move upon Mobile they intend to take it." A majority of the inhabitants were said to be eagerly awaiting the arrival of the army, but the higher classes preferred that matters should drift along as they were. An encampment of twenty regiments of our forces is located at Kenner, some ten miles from New Orleans, but when again to be added to his widow.

Sixth—That every district shall make up, by additional draft or recruiting, its loss from desertions and discharges, on account of physical disability existing before enlistment.

Seventh—That all deserters shall be disfranchised forever, including all who have deserted heretofore who shall not report within sixty days.

Senate adjourned.

Late News Items.

On Thursday last a detachment of company A, 6th West Va. Infantry, stationed at the Fairmont railroad bridge, while on a scout on the forks of the Monongahela river, killed two rebels named W. K. Russell and Samuel Vincent. Both were South at the beginning of the war. They were found at their homes, where they were concealed for a month or two. No particulars are given.

Our foreign trade of New York during the past week has been again favorable to us, leaving a currency balance to our credit (with gold at 220) of $496,722. The imports having been (in gold value) $2,666,515, and the exports of domestic produce (in currency value) $4,061,305, and of specie $1,045,261. The customs revenue of the port, during the week, reached $1,357,000

The election for city officers in Wheeling on Monday resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a small majority. The Councilmen elect are about equally divided between the parties.

The citizens of Wheeling contemplate giving Major General Heintzelman a complimentary supper on the evening of February 2d.

Following is an official dispatch from Gen. Grant to Secretary Stanton, dated City Point, January 23d: One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher, with dispatches from Gen Terry, from which I extract the following: On the 16th inst., the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them, and then the works on Smith's Island and those at Smithville. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms, also, fell into our hands, besides large quantities of ordnance and commissary stores. Our casualities prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus:—Twelve officers and one hundred and seven men killed; forty-five officers and four hundred and ninety-nine men wounded.

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The New York *World's* Savannah correspondent says the rebels are expecting an advance on Charleston. They are making preparations to evacuate that city, and have already commenced removing government property.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. POWELL, at the request of Mr. Wade, withdrew his resolution to allow the latter to call up the special order, which was the resolution in relation to retaliation upon rebels for the cruel treatment of Northern prisoners.

Resolved, That retaliation is harsh always, even in the simplest cases, and is permissable only when in the first place it may reasonably be expected to effect its object, and when in the second place it is consistent with the usages of civilized society, and that in the absence of these essential conditions it is useless and barbarous, having no other end than vengeance, which is forbidden alike to nations and to men.

Resolved, That the treatment of our officers and soldiers in rebel prisons is cruel, savage and heart-rending beyond all precedent, that it is shocking to morals, that it is an offense against human nature itself that it adds new guilt to a great crime, rebellion, and constitutes an example from which history will turn with sorrow and disgust.

Resolved, That any attempt at imitation of rebel barbarism in the treatment of prisoners would be palpably unpardonable on account of its inconsistency with the sentiments of humanity; that it would be injurious at home, for it would brutalize the Loyal Union community; that it would be utterly useless, for it could not affect the cruel authorers of the revolting conduct which we seek to overcome; that it would be immoral, because it proceeded from vengeance; that it could have no other result than to degrade the national character and the national name, and to bring down upon our country the refutation of history, and that being thus impractical, useless, immoral and degrading, it must be rejected, as the abandonment of retaliation precedes the barbarism of roasting and eating prisoners is always rejected by civilized powers.

Resolved, That the United States, filled with grief and the deepest sympathy for cherished citizens who, as officers and soldiers, have been the victim of outrages, hereby declare their solemn determination to put an end to this great iniquity by putting an end to the rebellion, of which it is the natural fruit. That to secure this humane and righteous consummation they pledge anew the resources of all the resources of the whole people, and they call upon all to bear witness that in the necessary warfare still before us, they will renounce all vengeance and even evil example and plant themselves firmly on the sacred landmark of christian civilization, and humbly trusting in the God who is present with every prisoner and enables he rore souls to suffer for their country.

Mr. WADE hoped Senators Willey, Dixon, Chancellor Kent, General Halleck, Vattel, and other authorities, against inhuman retaliation, which, he said, never reached the guilty parties.

Mr. WADE hoped the amendment of Mr. Sumner would not be adopted. Retaliation had always practiced by all civilized nations in all wars.

Mr. COWAN believed retaliation was justifiable at times, but he did not approve of the proposition to retaliate in kind upon the rebels. He did not think it right to starve rebels. If, as he understood, the object of the resolution was retaliation, there was no necessity for passing another law. This was a question for the Executive to decide. It was the duty of the President to see that our officers and soldiers were not inhumanly treated, and to take proper steps to secure justice for them.

Mr. HOWARD spoke in defense of the proposition before Senate. The object of the resolution was not to retaliate the barbarities on the rebels. It was simply to secure human treatment for our prisoners in rebel hands. The report of the Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the testimony of Dr. Hogan, all proved the barbarities committed by the rebels upon our prisoners at Belle Isle and Andersonville—the effect of that fiendish treatment being to drive many of the survivors from enlisting in the army. The barbarities committed on our men at the Andersonville prison would be found to be almost incredible. Out of the 31,000 men who were six months ago there, not more than half were alive now. This treatment was resorted to by the rebels to strike terror into the Northern people, and to diminish our force in the field. The resolution before the Senate did not propose to retaliate upon the soldiers of the rebel army, but only upon the officers, and the fact seemed to have been overlooked by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to Mr. Sumner's proposition to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a resolution declaring that our prisoners have been inhumanly treated, &c., a resolution instructing the President to demand the release of prisoners, or with the rebel authorities with a view to some plan for the relief or better treatment or exchange of prisoners. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON explained that the above was the best plan to secure the object of the senate which was to secure the humane treatment of our prisoners.

Mr. GRIMES interrupted Mr. Wilson, asking if the Secretary of War had not stated in a communication to the House, that there would be no difficulty in the future about exchanging prisoners, if so, what was the necessity for passing such a resolution as the present.

Mr. WILSON replied that he so understood, but it would be well to devise some plan for better treatment of our prisoners, and if this failed he should hereafter fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if the rebels had not on a former occasion refused to receive such commissioners as were suggested by Mr. Wilson's resolution?

In reply General Wilson stated the Commissioners referred to by Mr. Sumner were only authorized to visit our prisons, and had no authority to relieve them in any way.

Mr. WILSON said he had good assurances that the resolution would be supported, and would accomplish the result desired. He was sanguine of it.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he was in favor of no retaliation that was opposed to the principles of Christianity. He stated upon the authority of Curt Flynn, a released prisoner from Andersonville, that our men who died there were treated as well as the rebel guards.

Mr. HOWARD—Does the Senator assert upon this floor that our prisoners died there as well as Southern prisoners in our hands.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not know only what he had stated.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in addition to the State acts for enrolling and calling out the National forces, which was referred to the Military Committee. The bill provides:

First—That persons enrolled and liable to be drafted may volunteer in the United States.

Second—That no one furnishing a navy substitute shall be exempted unless that substitute shall first be accepted by the Board of Enrollment and is accepted there.

Third—That any person who knowingly brings into the service of the United States a drunken person, or deserter, or shall defraud in the matter of bounty, shall be liable to $1,000 fine and imprisonment.

Fourth—Any mustering officer who shall muster such person, shall upon conviction, be dishonorably dismissed the service.

Fifth—That all State or local bounties shall hereafter be paid in installments, one third at the time of mustering in, one third at the middle of the term of service, and one third at the end, unless sooner discharged honorably. If killed the balance to be paid to his widow.

Sixth—That every district shall make up, by additional draft or recruiting, its loss from desertions and discharges, on account of physical disability existing before enlistment.

Seventh—That all deserters shall be disfranchised forever, including all who have deserted heretofore who shall not report within sixty days.

Senate adjourned.

Late News Items.

On Thursday last a detachment of company A, 6th West Va. Infantry, stationed at the Fairmont railroad bridge, while on a scout on the forks of the Monongahela river, killed two rebels named W. K. Russell and Samuel Vincent. Both were South at the beginning of the war. They were found at their homes, where they were concealed for a month or two. No particulars are given.

Our foreign trade of New York during the past week has been again favorable to us, leaving a currency balance to our credit (with gold at 220) of $496,722. The imports having been (in gold value) $2,666,515, and the exports of domestic produce (in currency value) $4,061,305, and of specie $1,045,261. The customs revenue of the port, during the week, reached $1,357,000

The election for city officers in Wheeling on Monday resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a small majority. The Councilmen elect are about equally divided between the parties.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters or public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Peace and Business.

That the marked decline in the price of Gold will have an important influence on values there can be no question. The first effect will be to cause the merchant, and all who buy and sell, to be cautious, Trade, if not restricted, will at least be attended with unusual prudence. While it will be the disposition of the merchant to turn his goods as early as possible into money, the buyer will be equally disposed to part with no more of his money than will supply his immediate wants. Money will be the preferred—a fact that proves the faith of the people in greenbacks, and every description of government pledges. If a greenback dollar according to the gold standard, is worth, say fifty cents, the argument is that within the next six months, or sooner, it will appreciate to seventy or seventy-five, showing a clean gain to the holder of twenty or twenty-five cents on a dollar. It does not require superior shrewdness to discern which is the best property, greenbacks or goods, purchased when gold stood one twenty-five to one fifty premium. This may not be what will be realized; but it is the tendency of the general disposition, and what is likely to become the standard of action. The hoarding of greenbacks, to which this directly tends, will have the effect to cause a temporary scarcity of money, although to a certain extent there will be briskness in trade, because many people will avail themselves of the first cheapening of prices to purchase what they stand in immediate need of.

But a sudden turn in the current, now tending toward peace a military reverse, or even a new batch of rumors, may upset all such calculations.

Of one thing, however, reflecting people must be convinced, which is that, although peace may not be so near as some suppose, it is much nearer than at any period since the war began, with an irresistible logic in events, going to establish the conclusion that peace, whenever it does come, will be through a restored Union—a consummation which presupposes (to some extent, at least,) re-established trade with the South, an exchange of goods for staples, and a state of things that will go far to ward off the collapse which otherwise might be the direct result of the sudden cessation of the war.

The Paper Duty.

The House of Representatives have by a vote of two to one decided in favor of virtually repealing the present duty on foreign paper. The same influences and arguments are likely to prevail in the Senate, and we look for the importation of paper at an early day. We have given our views on what we consider should be the permanent policy of the country, and we are not disposed to interpret this vote as indicative of a disposition in Congress to adopt the free trade principle, or even a scale of duties graduated for revenue. This vote on the paper question has been given, and the duty will be removed, under the conviction that paper makers in this country have been acting under a combination to exact unreasonable prices. Many facts have been adduced going to prove this, and it would appear that the paper makers have been unable to rebut the testimony.

The lesson may be useful, not only to paper-makers, but to manufacturers in general. The suspicion that they have taken advantage of the protection, afforded by the rate of exchange, against foreign competition, should it enter into the mind of the people, and find expression in their Representatives in Congress, would not fail to produce a prejudicial result. Paper-makers, to counteract the repeal movement, lately reduced the price. It would have been wiser had they done so before, and better still had they kept the price down to a point that would not have provoked retaliation. We conclude that, if the price went up only in proportion to the cost, and that if there were not unusual profits in the case, that fact might have been made to appear before Congress.

We refer to this for the admonition it contains, in the hope that if the paper-makers have been pursuing a wrong policy, others may not do so, and thereby provoke the continuance of legislation, which, we believe, in case it becomes the settled policy, will prove ruinous to the country.

A UNITED SOUTH.—A beautiful illustration of unity among protestors does the South present at the present time. Jeff. Davis and General LEE agree, in having, each, his own faction. Governors of States agree in opposing the policy of the Richmond cabal. Congressmen agree in leaving their places in the august halls of legislation, and retiring in disgust and despair to their homes. What united concurrence there is among the people in their endeavors to keep their produce out of the hands of the Government. The men out of the army are not disposed to go until, and those in it are eager to get out. What harmony of sentiment. The press—what eminent and edifying specimens of unity do they present. The Richmond *Whig*, for example, thankfully contemplates the fall of Wilmington as a great blessing to the Confederacy, while the *Enquirer* regards it as *the* disaster of the war. Such unity is auspicious.

RICHMOND CALM.—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Never since the war began was there a more serene confidence entertained," &c. This is true to nature. Fear, sorrow, anger, have a period of paroxysms and convulsions, and then reach a point when perturbation ceases and settles into the calm apathy of despair. A gale of wind tosses the ocean into surges, mountain high; but the fierce tempest, continuing, crushes the waves to a comparative smoothness. A "serene confidence" in Richmond! The storm must be severe. Their miserable day of despotism is drawing to a close. "The *setting* sun now shines *serenely* bright."

STEAM NAVAL MACHINERY.—Secretary Welles has permitted the various engine-builders and boiler-makers of the country to practically experiment with inventions that gave promise of improvement. To use his own words, "nearly every variety and type of engine, of valve gear, of rate of expansion, of surface condenser, of screw propeller, and of boilers have been thoroughly tested; but the results thus far show that the machinery designed by the Steam Engineering Bureau of the Department has not been surpassed, perhaps not equalled, by any of its competitors while in many cases their results have been greatly below it."

CREDIT FOR HUNDRED DAY MEN.—The House of Assembly of Ohio have passed a resolution instructing the Senators from that State and Representatives in Congress, to vote for instructing the Secretary of War to give credit on any draft hereafter made, to Ohio and the other States, placing one hundred days' men in the service. Pennsylvania's quota would be materially reduced if such credit were given, and it seems but reasonable it should be given.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The catalogue for the year 1864 has been issued. There are fifteen students from Allegheny county in attendance at the college. The session for 1865 will commence on Thursday, February 23th.

OUR RESOURCES.—The United States own upward of 1 (00,000,000 acres of public land susceptible of cultivation. They own at least 2,000,000 acres of gold and silver bearing lands. The arable lands are worth at least $1,200,000,000; the mineral lands, $800 000,000; aggregate, $2,000,000,000. These are national assets, from which the expenses of the existing war may be ultimately reimbursed, if Congress shall apply them to that object.

Our Internal Revenue System.

Its Workings for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1864—A Comparative Statement of the Receipts from all Sources—Interesting Tables, showing the Amount of Revenue Contributed by each State, &c.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT REPORT OF COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

A few advanced copies of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have been issued. It is a document numbering two hundred and ninety-five pages, closely filled with statistical matter, showing the receipts of revenue derived from all sources from the 1st of September, 1862, to the 30th of June, 1864. The amount of tax collected from individual incomes, articles of manufacture and production, dividends of banks and other corporate associations, salaries of United States officers, licenses for different occupations and places of business, and various other sources, are set forth in compact tables. These tables are so systematized that the total amount of tax collected in each Congressional district is shown at a glance.

As will be seen by the extracts, which we copy below, the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are nearly three times as great as those derived from the same sources during the ten months ending June 30, 1863. This is due to the corrections made in the original lists, and also to the more thorough mode inaugurated of collecting the revenue. Time soon displayed the deficiencies of the old law, and it was superseded by the act which went into effect July 1, 1864.

The present act is an excellent one, and is productive of an immense amount of revenue, yet there is a great deal of room for improvement, which is now engaging the attention of Congress. The receipts from all sources for the month of January, 1865, received at the office of Commissioner Lewis up to the 20th instant, amounted to over $23,000,000, or more than a million a day.

This proves conclusively that the receipts for the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1865, will be more than twice as large as those of the year preceding. There is a great deal less fraud practised now than formerly, as the department has a thorough detective system, which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Government.

The publication of the income lists, although it has raised a great deal of indignation, is yet approved of by the mass of all upwright loyal men who do not desire to see their Government, now in its day of trouble, defrauded of great sums of money which are rightfully due to it. It is a notorious fact that there are thousands of men who live in the most luxurious and costly manner, who return an income which will barely support a small family in a very moderate way of living. Such men do not like to have their wickedness exposed, as it surely is, by the publication of these lists. We hope the Government will continue their publication until they are forced to make honest returns.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED.

The total amount of revenue received from all sources was as follows:

Received by collectors	$102,214,165 10
Receipts from banks, railroad companies, &c., paid directly to commissioner	7,017,547 03
Receipts from salaries	1,705,124 63
Receipts from sale of stamps	5,894,945 14
Receipts from passports through Department of State	10,516 60
Receipts from sales on account of offices	408 32
Receipts from warrants of distress	7,967 22
Total receipts	$116,850,972 44

AMOUNT COLLECTED IN EACH STATE.

The amount of collections from each specific source of revenue in each State, as compared with the ten months ending June 30, 1863, is given as follows:

States.	Tot'l collections for year ended June 30, 1864.	Refunded.	Net total.
Maine	$4,172,021 94	$7,333 35	$1,164,688 59
N Hampshire	1,006,357 58	4,157 41	999,870 17
Vermont	350,287 76	6,691 95	352,695 78
Massachus'ts	11,191,463 76	32,821 60	11,160,642 16
R. Island	1,851,007 37	40,130 85	1,810,876 52
Connecticut	2,918,885 33	5,318 25	2,913,567 11
New York	24,698,894 97	52,733 60	24,646,050 71
New Jersey	2,007,292 97	5,774 40	2,000,616 41
Pennsylvania	13,001,845 17	91,082 98	12,910,182 79
Delaware	393,643 97	1,520 12	392,122 75
Maryland	2,720,450 06	7,501 59	2,712,948 47
Dist. of Col'a	348,242 46	88 29	348,154 21
Virginia	197,314 92	198 35	197,116 57
W. Virginia	224,049 07	123 00	223,926 07
Kentucky	3,800,867 32	1,277 80	3,799,589 52
Missouri	3,220,972 28	5,540 73	3,215,431 55
Michigan	3,398,140 97	773	3,397,367 97
Wisconsin	2,181,310 87	50,100	2,131,210 87
Ohio	11,902,272 92	10,958 34	11,891,335 58
Indiana	3,293,665 79	8,265 15	3,2 7,400 64
Illinois	9,758,351 46	1,980 00	9,756,491 37
Michigan	1,183,671 42	1,509 14	1,182,162 28
Wisconsin	982,461 69	884 2	982,060 80
Iowa	601,963 38	1,013 63	600,949 75
Minnesota	81,078 81	224 25	80,854 56
Kansas	65,164 80	287 27	64,877 53
California	1,649,436 30	4,917 30	1,644,519 00
Oregon	103,905 40	295 94	103,609 46
Nebraska	25 548 41	150 00	25,398 41
New Mexico	10,941 09		10,941 09
Utah	13,748 14		13,748 14
Colorado	40,923 80	369 99	40,553 81
Nevada	79,784 53		79,784 53
Washington t	22,394 12	143 33	22,251 04
Total	102,59 0,241 18	295,076 08	102,214,165 10

States.	Collections for ten months end'g June 30, 1865.	Net total collections to June 30, 1864.
Maine	$481,667 10	$1,646,324 69
New Hampshire	471,712 80	1,471,512 97
Vermont	190,626 22	543,322 00
Massachusetts	4,443,959 80	15,604,611 96
Rhode Island	774,200 61	2,585,076 50
Connecticut	1,486,707 19	4,400,284 30
New York	8,570,779 28	33,206,829 99
New Jersey	1,198,558 74	4 099 175 15
Pennsylvania	4,956,870 82	17,917,053 61
Delaware	185,684 15	578,267 90
Maryland	960,406 19	3,722,451 66
Dist. of Columbia	43,701 49	392,85 6 70
Virginia	7,507 68	205,423 25
West Virginia	87,884 57	410,819 02
Kentucky	1,261,358 64	5,160,918 16
Missouri	1,161,759 94	4,377,191 49
Tennessee		600,145 97
Louisiana	139,254 10	2,759,4 5 64
Ohio	3,195,806 67	14 087,259 25
Indiana	895,720 81	3,292,121 79
Illinois	2,057,668 43	11,814,154 80
Michigan	460,240 59	1,902,572 58
Wisconsin	364,395 62	1,284,456 42
Iowa	279,181 94	879,149 64
Minnesota	59,591 27	143,312 85
Kansas	39,96 6 47	104,784 03
California	624,951 62	2,286,981 24
Oregon	61,204 39	165,042 85
Nebraska	12,419 45	37,817 90
New Mexico	9,318 00	20,259 09
Utah	6,140 96	19,889 10
Colorado	21,057 41	61,611 22
Nevada	22,004 61	102,088 84
Washington	15,160 57	37,412 16
Total	*$4,769,257 73	$130,983,122 88

*$21,461 77, the difference between the amount above given and the corresponding amount in the last annual report, is the balance of collections for 1863, reported to the office since the date of that report.

In addition to the $102,214,165 10 collected during the year ending June 30, 1864 there was paid directly to the Treasury the sum of $14,636,957 34, making the total receipts $116,850,972 44. Of the $102,214,165 10 collected during the year, the collectors have paid into the Treasury $93,833,415 28.

The total amount of taxes collected on incomes is greater than that derived from being an officer of the Government, was $14,019,279 53. Of this New York paid $4,018,369 67; Pennsylvania, $2,055,168 63; Massachusetts, $1,901,752 05; Ohio, $1,117,691 18; Illinois, $586,158 00, and California $550,327 01. The balance of the States, with the exception of Maryland, which is returned $348,242 46, paid less than $100,000 each. The District of Columbia paid $126 69 24, which is more than the revenue derived from the same source by Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota and Kansas combined.

The following is a table of the amount realized from incomes in the several wards of the wealthiest districts in the different States:

NEW YORK.

Eighth Congressional District	$1,379,102 68
Sixth Congressional District	931,355 00
Third Congressional District	457,899 02

PENNSYLVANIA.

Second Congressional District	488,977 47
Fourth Congressional District	217,009 74
First Congressional District	175,091 05

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fourth Congressional District	660,172 71
Third Congressional District	518,440 01
Seventh Congressional District	141,485 73

OHIO.

First Congressional District	258,587 88
Second Congressional District	211,333 45
Third Congressional District	109,758 18

LICENSES.

The total amount derived from licenses for business, exhibitions, &c., was $1,612,759 25. From retail liquor dealers' licenses the amount collected was $1,612,759 25; from retail dealers, $1,596,340 92; from wholesale dealers, $1,2 9,787 01; from wholesale dealers in liquor, $176,7 6 70; from commercial brokers, $204,08 26; manufacturers, $47,087 45; physicians, $252,774 04; from peddlers of all descriptions, $264,111 54; lawyers, $129,186 20; hotels, $258,681 82; brokers of cattle, $106,887 24; and money brokers, $98,878 65. The amount derived in the District of Columbia from this source of revenue was $101 937 47.

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTIONS.

The gross amount of taxes received from manufactures and productions was $75,3 8,884 07. Of this New York contributed $16,814,455 90; Pennsylvania, $9 883,964 65; Ohio, $9 455,339 95; Illinois, $8,888,949 83; Massachusetts, $8,230,872 92; Kentucky, $3,001,189 61; Indiana, $2,959,380 06; Louisiana, $1,893,911 41; Maryland, $1,882,728 22; Rhode Island, $1,440,587 28; Maine, $1,882,989 14; and the District of Columbia, $71,341 83.

SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS AND GROSS RECEIPTS OF STEAMERS, EXPRESS COMPANIES, ETC.

The total amount of revenue derived from slaughtered animals was $895,201 08; from gross receipts of steamers, express companies, &c., $2,855,998 63; from sales by auction, &c., $13,082 43; from legacies, $310,859 18.

FROM FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The receipts from fermented liquors, such as ale, beer, cider, &c., was $2,223,719 73. To this sum New York contributed $780 255 78; Pennsylvania, $310,287 98; Ohio, $ 09 685 07; Illinois, $155,579 21, and District of Columbia, $4,219 13.

The First District of Illinois paid a tax on fermented liquors of $100,379 64, a greater amount than was paid by any other district in the country.

CIGARS.

The amount derived from cigars was $1,255,-424 79. Of this sum New York paid $356,461 47; Pennsylvania, $292,784 07; Ohio, $115,650 60; and Massachusetts, $97,547 27.

IRON.

In the manufactures of iron, Pennsylvania takes the lead. The total amount collected in that State on this article was $853,880 97; New York paid $636,988 49; Massachusetts, $480,180 51; and Ohio, $208 546 46. The Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, on its manufactures of iron, was taxed $212,281 98, a larger sum than was paid by any other district in the country.

ROCK AND COAL OIL.

The revenue derived from these two kinds of oil was $2,0 2,328 80. Of this Pennsylvania paid $1,335,156 66; New York, $243,430 39; Ohio, $241,-136 82.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

From distilled spirits there received $28,431,-797 82. Illinois contributed the largest amount, $7,262,483 15; Ohio comes next, $6,442,408 03; New York next, $5,986,255 30, and Pennsylvania next, $2,194,425 94. The Fifth District of Illinois paid a tax of $2,991,512 62, a larger sum than was paid by any other district.

PAPER, AND MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER, LEATHER, &c.

The amount derived from paper and manufacturers of paper was $801,914 17; from leather, $3,697,453 87; from all kinds of tobacco, $7,086,-694 74; of which was from manufacturers of weed, $3,907,866 73; from manufacturers of wood, $1,679,940 25; from sugar produced directly from the sugar cane, $1,207,6 8 28; from manufacturers of cotton, $1,385,027 75; from raw cotton, $1,268,412 56; from cotton cloths and all textile fabrics before they are prepared, $1,713,1 8 76; from cigars, $1,-253,423 79; from gunpowder, $155,302 07; from incomes on interest on United States securities, $75,373 93; and for miscellaneous manufacturers, $6,289,070 32.

General Intelligence.

Kansas is declared out of the draft. She has raised her full quota under all the calls.

The New York *Times* asserts that Fort Fisher might have been had on Christmas Day "almost for the trouble of walking into it."

A patent was obtained in England for a power loom to weave piled silk, from which velvets, plushes, &c., are formed; and this has been transferred with the machinery and apparatus to this country, and put into practical operation at Newark, New Jersey.

The ill-fated iron-clad monitor Patapsco, which was blown up on the 17th inst., at 2 A. M., in Charleston harbor—in which over forty lives were lost—was one of the first batch of nine monitors to know by weak experience *what you operated on the minds of these men* to produce such a wonderful change of opinion in such a short time. Not skilful as you seem to be in operating on some men, you did not seem to meet with success in turning others.

Other signers of Decker's testimonials, as Theodore Hagen, editor of *Musical Review*, Charles Fradel, John Zundel, and others, men known all over the country, are no among the signers of your testimonials, but you substitute in the place of those such men whose names are hardly known to a dozen people in Pittsburgh, and of no *character* and ability hardly anybody knows anything.

In view of these facts, your testimonials very well deserve a place among the Patent Medicine testimonials, and are nothing but a gross insult to the good sense of the people. They make upon any reader of common sense the impression that you must have deemed them very "necessary," and that you have abundant reason to fear the opposition of truth.

Yours, &c., M. HOFFMANN.

Of Hoffmann, Hoene & Co., Agents for Decker's Pianos.

ja24-2t

HOUSES AND LOTS AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 84 Fifth street, will be sold eight Dwelling Houses, in Hancock county, on Main and Chestnut streets, within five minutes walk of the postoffice, on perpetual lease, subject to an annual ground rent of $70. The above property will pay from 18 to 20 per cent. on investment. The present occupants will vacate premises April 1st.

ja24 T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

DAVIS, CLARK & CO.,

93 Wood street,

Have received

THE THREE SCOUTS,

A new and thrilling work, by J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Cudjo's Cave," &c., one vol. 12 mo. Price $1.75.

All the New, Good Books, received promptly.

ja24

FOR SALE

AN OIL LOT,

in the town of Glasgow, at Smith's Ferry, 80 by about 150 feet. Three comfortable dwellings, and an unfinished one, with all the necessary out buildings, all new, with boring tools, and sheds, &c. Price very low. Inquire of N. NALDRED, Jr.,

ja22 Fifth street, near Grant.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the style of PRICE & SIMS, for the purpose of continuing the general Foundry Business, at the Berlin Foundry, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Price street.

Mrs. WM. G. PRICE,
WM. H. SIMS.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1865.—ja23-2t

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS,

Successors to W. G. Price.

Corner Penns, avenue and Price street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast iron Sinks, Beadseed Fastenings, Coal Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Castings, Follies, Hangers and Couplins; Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.

Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja23-1y

MARRIED.

LAPSLEY—TOWER—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. S. C. Bining, of Monongahela city, Pa. J. R. LAPSLEY, of Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss CARRIE J. TOWER, of this city.

DIED:

KIRKPATRICK—On Monday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH R., wife of William Kirkpatrick.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, p m. Residence Western avenue, Allegheny city.

MACKEOWN—On Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, ANDREW MACKEOWN, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Hudson street, Allegheny city, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION,

And a certain Cure for Piles.

This remedy has been in use over ten years, and has proved an unfailing remedy

FOR THE CURE OF PILES,

as numbers of our citizens have testified, whose certificates can be seen at our store at any time.

Price $ — per box.

N. MCCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
No. 58 Market street, Sole Agents.

ja16

WE ARE AUTHORIZED

To sell a lot of ground, containing twelve acres, six of which are planted in fruit, adjoining the property of Hugh Lee, Esq.

The property is about a quarter of a mile from the depot of Steubenville road.

Also 160 acres of land, four miles from Lansing, county seat of Alamake county, Iowa, well timbered with heavy white oak.

The Fairfield plank road runs through this property. Either of the above will be traded for good oil stocks at market price.

dc21 STEEL & BAILEY.

FOR SALE

A Bolted amount of South Western Oil Company of Philadelphia, at the subscription price.

ja21 STEEL & BAILEY.

SELLING OFF.

I am selling off my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods below cost, as I am going to Europe in consequence of ill health. Any person wishing to go into the Clothing Business can procure a good and well known place of business. Inquire of G. GRAFNER,

ja23-3t 52, Market St., Corner Third.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Cherry Run and Pit Hole Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 30th. Regular Certificates will be issued to Stockholders. Transfer Books close on the 26th.

J. T. STOCKDALE, Secretary.

All delinquent subscribers are hereby notified that their subscriptions must be paid up in full on or before the 30th, or their stock will be forfeited. By order of the Board.

J. T. STOCKDALE Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, January 21st, 1865. ja23-1w

TO LET

A comfortable two story BRICK DWELLING, situated on O'Hara street, containing six rooms with finished garret. Enquire of H. H. KING,

ja24 No. 211 Liberty street.

BOUNTY ELECTION.

The citizens of the Sixth Ward, will meet at the School House, in said Ward, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, p. m., to vote YEA or NAY on the issuing of Bonds for the purpose of relieving the citizens of the Ward from the coming Draft. A full vote is desirable, as the Directors desire a decided expression of the people of the Ward. By order of the

ja24-3t EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILL BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP,

AT WHOLESALE,

HOODS,

BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

UNDERSHIRTS,

DRAWERS,

WOOLEN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

WINTER GLOVES, &c., at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,

62 WOOD STREET,

ja21 Corner of Fourth.

FOR SALE

Pittsburgh Gazette Association Stock.	
Columbian Run Oil	do,
Iron City Oil	do,
Blood Farm and Ohio Oil	do,
Ritchie do do	do,
Cherry Run and Pit Hole Oil	do,
Fifth Ward Bounty Bonds,	
Meadow Oil	do,
Ohio Valley Oil	do,
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	do,
Eldorado Oil	do,
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	do,
Oil Basin	do.

STEEL & BAILEY.

ja21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Cor. Wood and Fifth sts.,

Financial Agent of the United States.

United States SEVEN THREE-TENTHS Three Years Notes on hand, ready for delivery, with six months Interest Coupons attached. These notes at maturity can be exchanged for 5-20 six per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. gold bearing Bonds may be subscribed for. Interest from September first, with fifty per cent. premium, should be added. Interest on Bonds payable September and March, in gold.

The usual Commission paid to Banks and Bankers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier,

dec31-am

A CARD.

PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1865.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS, New York:

As you address the citizens of Pittsburgh, stating that it having become *necessary* for you "to place before the public a conclusive, decided expression of preference over all other Pianos," a citizen of Pittsburgh may also address you.

Among the thirteen subscribers to your "necessary" testimonial, six of them (Messrs. Mills, Mason, Heller, Thomas, Ritter and Wolfsohn,) have jointly and severally, and, as they expressly say, *cheerfully* testified that

"Decker's Pianos are Unsurpassed by Any Other

Piano-forte they have EVER seen; that they have rarely seen a square Piano with the same finish and purity of tone as Decker's, that they have NEVER come across a Piano superior to Decker's." Such decided and distinct language admits no superiority or preference of *any other* Piano to Decker's, and consequently no choice.

Only a few weeks after, you appear with your "necessary" conclusive, excited and final (?) expression, signed by seven of the same men who signed the testimonials of Decker. This is really wonderful, and above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and *you operated on the minds of these men* to produce such wonderful change of opinion in such a short time. sympathetic quality of which never changes under ant skilful as you seem to be in operating on some the most delightful touch. The peculiarmen, you did not seem to meet with success in turning others.

ity is found exclusively in the STEINWAY PIANO, Other signers of Decker's testimonials, as Theodore ant together with the matchless precision, elasticity Hagen, author of *Musical Review*, Charles Fradel, and promptness of action, always characterizing John Zundel, and others, men known all over the these instruments, as well as their unequalled durcountry, are no among the signers of your tes timoni- ability under the severest trials, is most surprising, and als, but you substitute in the place of those such men claims at once the admiration of every artist. We, whose names are hardly known to a dozen people in therefore, consider the "Steinway" Pianos in all rePittsburgh, and of no *character* and ability hardly spects by far the best instruments made in this coun anybody knows anything. try or Europe, use them solely and exclusively our-

In view of these facts, your testimonials very well selves in public or private, and recommend them in deserve a place among the Patent Medicine testimo- variably to our friends and the public.

nials, and are nothing but a gross insult to the good *We have at different times expressed our opinion about* sense of the people. They make upon any reader of *the Pianos of various makers*, but *finally and unhesita* common sense the impression that you must have *tingly pronounce Messrs. Steinway & Son's Pianos, both* deemed them very "necessary," and that you have *Square and Upright, INCOMPARABLY SUPERIOR* abundant reason to fear the opposition of truth. *TO THEM ALL.*

Yours, &c., M. HOFFMANN. S. B. Mills, John M. Pattison,
Of Hoffmann, Hoene & Co., Agents for Decker's Robert Heller, Geo. W. Morgan,
Pianos. Robert Goldbeck, (Organist Grace Church),
William Mason, Alfred H. Pease,
(Son of Dr. Mason,) Max Maretzek,
F. L. Ritter, (Director Italian Opera),
Henry C. Timm, Carl Bergman,
Theo. Klafeld, (Dir. N. Y. Acad. M. I.)
(Director of Philharmonic Concerts.) Theo. Thomas.

LOUISVILLE, Dec 29, 1864.

It gives me pleasure to endorse all that is said in praise of "Steinway's" Pianos by Messrs. Mills, Heller, Goldbeck, Mason and others.

My profession, unlike theirs, calls me to use the Pianos of various makers, many of which are of excellent, but these made by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS are, in my opinion, superior to all others.

ja23-3t C. ANSCHUTZ.

THE DALTON FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES

Are offered to the Public with entire confidence in the belief that they are destined to FILL A

GREAT VOID IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE

throughout the land, and to take rank with the SEWING MACHINE as a valuable auxiliary in CLOTHING THE HOUSEHOLD, and in

Reducing Family Cares and Expenses.

These Machines are

PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A Children easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of Work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyr, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS, as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

More Work Can Be Accomplished

IN ONE DAY

on one of these Machines, than can be

DONE IN TWO MONTHS BY HAND.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make TIGHT or OPEN STITCH, PLAIN, RIBBED or FULL.

They are capable of making a GREATER QUANTITY and VARIETY OF WORK, and IN A MORE PERFECT MANNER, than ANY OTHER KNITTING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

☞ Call and see them in operation.

AGENTS WANTED,

In every Town and County in PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA.

F. P. CARPENTER,

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

ja24

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
No. 20 South street,
Baltimore, Md., January 21st, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS

IN DUPLICATE

will be received at this office until 11 A. M. on FRIDAY February 3d 1865, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Good Fat Beef Cattle,

on the hoof, (steers four year old and over,) delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore Maryland, in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days: to be weighed within one day after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,200) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all fat cattle. Not more than (20) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows Heifers and Milch Cows will be rejected.

A deduction of fifteen (15) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after arrival from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above, the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be encl sed with the bid.

Bidders must be present or represented to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before cearing the offers.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C.S. Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

ja24-7t J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C.S., U.S. A.

L. M. O. K. Y. Y.;

WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS
WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS
WAHOO AND CALISAYA BITTERS

Is fast superceding all others.

Is fast superceding all others. Sold at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

Wilson's preparation of Hypophosphites and Blodgett, the Great Remedy for Consumption and Bronchitis, and all other good Patent Medicines, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

ja20

NEW BACON.

New Moss Pork,
" Leaf Lard,
Mill Grease.

For sale by TOWNSEND & LONG,

dec31-lf Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

Corner Wood and Virgin Alley.

United States Depositary and Financial Agency.

7 3-10 LOAN.

This Bank keeps on hand for sale the 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, and takes subscriptions for the same.

This is the POPULAR LOAN—the only Government loan now in market at par—giving those who have money a safe and desirable opportunity for investment.

Two Cents a Day for Each $100.

These Notes are all dated 15th August, 1864. The interest payable semi-annually on the 15th February and 15th of August, at the rate of ₰ 30 per $100 per annum. At the expiration of three years (only little over two and a half now) they are exchangable into the 5-20 Gold Bonds. Commission allowed to purchasers. Interest will be paid at our Banking House

WM. E. SCHMERTZ, President.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier. ja21-2m

TRIUMPHANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Steinway's

The Daily Commercial

From the Atlantic Monthly for February.

The Mantle of St. John de Matha.

A Legend of the "Red, White and Blue," A. D. 1154–1861.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

A strong and mighty angel,
Calm, terrible and bright,
The cross in blended red and blue
Upon his mantle white!

Two captives by him kneeling,
Each one his broken chain,
Sang praise to God who raiseth
The dead to life again!

Dropping his cross-wrought mantle,
"Wear this," the angel said;
"Take thou, O Freedom's priest, its sign—
The white, the blue, the red."

Then rose up John de Matha,
In the strength the Lord Christ gave,
And begged, thro' all the land of France,
The ransom of a slave.

The gates of tower and castle
Before him open flew,
The drawbridge at his coming fell,
The door-bolt backward drew.

For all men owned his errand,
And paid his righteous tax;
And the hearts of lord and peasant
Were in his hands as wax.

At last, outbound from Tunis,
His bark her anchor weighed,
Freighted with seven score Christian souls
Whose ransom he had paid.

But, torn by Paynim hatred,
Her sails in tatters hung;
And on the wild waves rudderless
A shattered hulk she swung

"God save us!" cried the captain,
"For nought can man avail;
O woe betide the ship that lacks
Her rudder and her sail!

"Behind us are the Moormen;
At sea we sink or strand;
There's death upon the water,
There's death upon the land!"

Then up spake John de Matha:
"God's errands never fail!
Take thou the mantle which I wear,
And make of it a sail."

They raised the cross-wrought mantle,
The blue, the white, the red;
And straight before the wind off-shore
The ship of Freedom sped.

"God help us!" cried the seamen,
"For vain is mortal skill;
The good ship on a stormy sea
Is drifting at its will."

Then up spake John de Matha:
"My mariners never fear!
The Lord whose breath has filled her sail
May well our vessel steer!"

So on through storm and darkness
They drove for weary hours,
And lo! the third gray morning shone
On Ostia's friendly towers.

And on the walls the watchers
The ship of mercy knew—
They knew far off its holy cross,
The red, the white, the blue.

And the bells in all the steeples
Rang out in glad accord,
To welcome home to Christian soil
The ransomed of the Lord.

So runs the ancient legend
By bard and painter told;
And lo! the cycle rounds again;
The new is as the old!

With rudder fouly broken,
And sails by traitors torn,
Our country on a midnight sea
Is waiting for the morn.

Before her, nameless terror;
Behind, the pirate foe;
The clouds are black above her,
The sea is white below.

The hope of all who suffer,
The dread of all who wrong;
She drifts in darkness and in storm,
How long, O, Lord! how long?

But courage, O my mariners!
Ye shall not suffer wreck
While up to God the freedman's prayers
Are rising from your deck.

Is not your sail the banner
Which God had blest anew,
The mantle that De Martha wore,
The red, the white, the blue.

Its hues are all of heaven—
The red of sunset's dye,
The whiteness of the moonlit cloud,
The blue of morning's sky.

Wait cheerfully, then, O mariners,
For daylight and for land:
The breath of God is in your sail,
Your rudder in His hand.

Sail on, sail on, deep-freighted
With blessings and with hopes;
The saints of old with shadowy hands
Are pulling at your ropes.

Behind ye holy martyrs
Uplift the palm and crown;
Before ye unborn ages send
Their benedictions down.

Take heart from John de Matha!—
God's errands never fail!
Sweep on through storm and darkness,
The thunder and the hail!

Sail on! the morning cometh,
The port ye yet shall win;
And all the bells of earth shall ring
The good ship bravely in!

TOO MUCH SPICE.—We see a great many receipes for cooking in agricultural and other papers which we do not publish because we think more simple food to be far preferable. A correspondent of the Albany *Cultivator* "expostulates" earnestly against the circulation of this class of recipes. We copy his objections to the use of pepper:

"Pepper is, perhaps, the most common, and the most pernicious, and the most power.ul of the spices in creating that vitiated taste which relishes nothing unless it has a strong aromatic and sharp flavor. Now, I am not going to quarrel with the taste of those who prefer the flavor of pepper to that of mealy, sweet potato, or of well-cooked dish of salsify, or even a luxurious muskmelon; but I am going to say that I think they have no right to recommend poison as an article of daily consumption in our families.

"The actual constituent of pepper is *piperin*, a substance which is one of the most powerful antiperiodics that we have. It is used in the treatmeat of fever and ague (as is the pepper itself of,en as a domestic remedy), and, together with quihine, forms a powerful remedy. Its tendency is to break up any regular or periodical operation of the human system, and there are only two substances, perhaps, more powerful for the purpose, viz: quinine and arsenic. Your readers will excuse me when I ask how much we are indebted to its daily use for the prevalence of those irregularities which have unhappily become the so frequent companions of American females. I say nothing here of its stimulating, constipating and other effects, leaving those who think proper to inform out this part of the subject for themselves."

Adjutant General Thomas has written a letter to Brigadier General Miller, commanding the post at Nashville, recommending that no passes be given to blacks to go beyond the limits of the State. He does not consider it desirable for them to be kept in the city or huddled in camps, but permitted to go into the country to seek employment.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn treet, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul3:6m

☞ AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE and Intemperance, Colds are doubtless the principal cause from which the greatest destruction of human life results. And yet a sunburn Cold is considered a very ordinary affair, and most people are content to walk like getting well of itself—converting by such neglect a curable affection into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary disease. As ordinary prudence, therefore, plainly teaches that a violent Cough and Cold should be taken care of in its incipiency, should never be trifled with, and that immediate recourse should in every case be had to a prompt and certain curative,—so the experience of thousands, and a reputation sustained for thirty years, points to AYER'S EXPECTORANT as a remedy always efficacious, sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the organs of the chest, and certain to effect a speedy cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. ja23-3t-M-W&S

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTE . OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dyo has been extensively used, and to date has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists, price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc23-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET, third door from Sus. pension Bridge. ALLE HENY, Pa. ja23

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja23-1y] No. 72 Third street, two doors below Market

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but that use either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $15 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement for a few nights only of the celebrated Artiste,
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
VESTVALI. VESTVALI.
Who will appear in her great part of ANGELO, as performed by her in all the principal cities of the Union.
New Scenery—Thrilling Effects—New Dresses—New Music, and a complete cast of characters.
THIS EVENING, John Brougham's thrilling Spectacular drama, in five acts, entitled
BEL DEMONIO.
Angelo.....M'lle Vestvali.
Supported by a powerful cast.
☞ Seats can be secured three days in advance.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
First week of
BILLY HOLMES,
Continued success of
LITTLE MAC,
JOHNNY MACK,
HELENA SMITH,
HARRY BLOODGOOD,
BUFFALO BOYS,
and
30 Artistic Performers.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.
Last week of the great
Mc'lle GALLETI.
The best Dansense in the world. The great Double Company of Acrobats Comedians Vocalists, Minstrels, &c., and the CORPS DE BALLET in a splendid bill TO-NIGHT, concluding with the Comic Pantomime of
MAD AS A MARCH HARE.
Busybody (a Clown).....Mr. Smythe
Friday evening, Jan'y 27th, Benefit of M'lle GALLETTI.
Look out for another New Company. ja23-1f

CONCERT HALL,
GRAND GIFT CONCERTS
AND
SOIREES MAGIQUE.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
commencing
MONDAY, JANUARY 23D, 1865,
BY THE TALENTED
Belmont Troupe!
Comprising the following Ladies and Gentlemen of Versatile and Artistic Qualification:
PROF. BELMONT,
The only rival of the ancient HOUDIN whose chicanerie is the admiration of both Press and the Mass.
MADAME BELMONT,
Premiere attendant to the Wizzard's Mosem.
MISS. CHARLES HOWARD,
(from Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore,) Comedienne and Vocalist.
MR. GEORGE GRAY,
Justly styled the American BRIGNOLI
MONS. PECHOWSKI,
The celebrated Pianist and Composer.
Gand Gift Matinees,
Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock, on which occasion children will be admitted for 25 cents.
Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
ja23-6t GEO. GRAY, Business Agent.

MASONIC HALL.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 26th, 27th and 28th.
MORRIS & WILSON'S MINSTRELS, Brass Band, Amer can Opera and Burlesque Old Folks'
CONCERT TROUPE.
For further particulars see Posters and Programmes. Doors open at 7: to commence at ½ o'clock.
Admission 50 cts., Children 25 cts.
C. A. MORRIS, Manager.
W. A. ABBOTT, Agent. jan23-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny or Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same ja26:1y

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CARPETS.
BRUSSELS,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVETS, (directly imported by ourselves,) TOGETHER WITH THE SAME GRADES OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

INGRAINS.
A FULL STOCK, CONSISTING OF THREE-PLIES, EXTRA SUPERFINES, AND THE CHEAPEST CARPET FABRICS MADE.

OIL CLOTHS.
RUGS, WINDOW SHADES, EMBROIDERED AND EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, HASSOCKS, DOOR MATS, &c. ALL OF THESE—ALTHOUGH AGAIN ADVANCING—AT PRICES RANGING FROM 25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE MANUFACTURERS FALL PRICES AT
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.
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PRICES
AND
COMPARE GOODS,
AT
No. 54 Market street.
SOUTH & ROSS.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

600 BBLS. No. 1 SALT,
300 Pieces
CANVASSED DRIED BEE .
2,000 Pieces
PLAIN HAMS
In store, and for sale by
COOK, PETTIT & CO.
no9

BAROMETERS
FOR THE TRADE AND PEOPLE.
From $3 50 to $50 each at G. E. SHAW'S
nov1 Practical Optician, 58 Fifth St.

FEATHERS.—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
no14 R. H. KING,
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GREAT BARGAINS
AT
Wholesale and Retail,
IN
CLOTHING!
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, &c.,
to be had at the newly opened store of
N. GROSSMAYER,
No. 47 Fifth street,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

Where the largest and best assortment is always kept. All grades, from the lowest to the finest, can be found there in great variety, and are retailed at New York wholesale prices. Call, one and all, to examine our stock, the largest ever brought to this market, and convince yourselves of the truth of the facts above referred to. ja18

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

RAILROADS

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after December 18th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:00 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:45 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		4:20 a. m
Mail	5:40 a. m.		

For New Castle and Erie.....5:30 a.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R.W. 2:30 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 7:30 p. m.
8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 2:45 p. m. 9:30 p. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
For N. Brighton 9:00 a. m. For N. Castle 3:50 p. m.
12:00 m. 3:50 p. m.
4:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m.
Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R.W. 7:30 a. m. 8:30 a. m. 2:20 p. m. 4:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R.....10:00 a. m.
For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 1864 1864
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
TEN DAILY TRAINS.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and 6th streets, as follows:

FAST MAIL daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., stopping at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg with trains for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 8:20 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connections with trains on Indiana Branch of West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH & ERIE EXPRESS, daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Erie, and at Meadville, and making connections with trains on the Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburg Branch, and at Corry and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P. m. stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily, at 4:25 P. M., stopping only at Latrobe, Conemaugh, Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mount Joy, Landisville, Lancaster, and Downingtown. At Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington, and Philadelphia and New York. Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily except Sunday, at 11:45 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 9:00 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 2:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Pittsburgh and Erie Express	12:30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	1:35 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 a. m.
Fast Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	10:00 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	8:10 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	1:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:10 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	5:35 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will not themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BROWN, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. no7.

ITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m
Express	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Express to McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second	" 6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Braddock's	" 7:30 a. m.	12:40 p. m.
Second	" 4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

1864 1864 1864
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and north west counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.

Its entire length is now opened for passenger and freight business October 17, 1864.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg
Leave Eastward.

Mail Train	11:45 p. m.
Elmira Express Train	2:50 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:30 p. m.

Leave Westward.

Mail Train	12:35 a. m
Elmira Express Train	2:30 a. m
Williamsport Accommodation	1:40 p. m.

Passenger Cars run through on Mail trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie, and Baltimore and Erie.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Elmira Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner 3th and Market streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company to SAMUEL B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirtthith and Market streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie,
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. A. HUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport
no26-1f

THOS. B. CLARKE.....W. M. THAW.....JAMES J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.
oc7-1y

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
No. 64 Fourth street.
no15

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
aug No. 114 Fourth street

SHINGLES—
100,000 for sale by
no12-1f MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, con stantly on hand and for sale by
aug JAMES BOWE, 138 Wood street

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	32,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	46,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Conting-nt Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. R. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.
J. K. MOORHEAD, }

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES,
ISAAC JONES, President.
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, | Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH, | C. G. HUSSEY,
W. R. COPELAND, | JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS, | NICHOLAS VOEGTLY
no8-3m

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
ALFRED PATTERSON.....President.
JOSEPH R. HILL.....Cashier.

This Bank is now open and prepared to transact all legitimate banking business on the most favorable terms. Ja21-3w

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS.	F. O. BAILEY
THOMAS METCALF,	ALEX. BRADLEY.
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA
WM. K. NIMICK,	JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
	JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

ja27

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
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Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to Oil Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnished by letter information when desired.
6m-31aw

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give any information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
no21-1f JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the coupon principle. Every person can thus spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convert the into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents,
ja20 At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30'64 JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
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PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
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Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET Pittsburgh. ja11

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DINING SALOON,
Between the Railroad Crossing and the Canal, and Liberty and Penn Streets.
All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. House open day and night. Coffee and meals always ready. J. R. LANAHAN,
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Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
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UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY
WHOLESALE OFFICE
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1y30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

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J. S. WILLIAMS,
sept.-1y Proprietor.

A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CA SDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
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MICROSCOPE AND TELESCOPE COMBINED.
The most extraordinary
OPTICAL APARATUS
Ever invented. It consists of an ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE, in nine ranges, and will show Mountains and Craters in the Moon, with movable dark glass, for viewing Solar Eclipses, and spots on the Sun's Disc; additional tube forming a beautiful Microscope, with two powers, highest magnifying 22,500 times; all compact in case, containing also half a dozen objects; circular well glass for objects in water; a box for aquatic subjects or living insects, and a pocket magnifier for collecting objects. Made and sold by G. E. SHAW,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 135 Fourth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, &c., of Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Texas, Virginia, New York, Louisiana, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia.
Special attention given to procuring Charters for Oil and Mining Companies in West Virginia. The privileges under the laws of this state to such companies are most liberal, and charters can be obtained in a few days after the application is made.
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PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
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MILITARY AGENCY.
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS,
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.
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Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to.
Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail solicited to as if made in person.
No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.
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H. C. MACKRELL. S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street
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☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ja23

JNO. R. HAMPTON. W. O. KORELL
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. my11

THE NATIONAL HOUSE.
FIFTH STREET, MCKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on reasonable terms. Every person can be furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLENMAN
McKEESPORT, September 1864.

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Third door below P. R. R. Depot.
ALLEGHENY CITY.
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J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS., offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should use it to make the Blokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prime and glory. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency or any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE
The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
Sold in Pittsburgh by 81 Ceder street, New York.
JOS. FLEMING,
oc15 corner Market street and the Diamond.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FARM
FOR SALE.
The undersigned, Executor of Brintnal Robbins, deceased, will sell at public auction on the premises, on
On Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865,
that tract of excellent farming land known as the ROBBINS MILL FARM, situate about three miles south west of Greens

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

Also all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. **Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.**

au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, Pres. | R. PATRICK, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 24, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Askd.
U. S. 5-20		108 50
Gold	195 00	
Allegheny County 6's	77 00	78 00
Allegheny County 6's		98 00
Connellsville 6s	81 25	85 00
Steubenville Scrip		85 00
Allegheny Gas		38 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	11 25	12 00
Connellsville R. R.	12 25	13 75
Connellsville Interest		8 75
Pitts. & Steubenville Railroad Co.	76 00	
Exchange Bank		88 00
Citizens' Bank		80 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'		83 00
Columbia Oil		5 10
Germania	8 62½	
Oil Creek and Cherry Run		2 25
Cherry Run Central		1 10
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1 00
Iron City		1 00
Merchants'		60
Mitchell		1 18
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	95	
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 10	
New York and West Virginia		3 75
Coal Bluffs Mining Co		1 50
Gold 200 at 11 o'clock a. m.		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

The Oil Stock market has much improved from its sluggish condition of the past few days. We quote Briggs about 5; Curtin, 13¼@14; Caldwell, 6¼@6¾; Dalzell, 8¾@8¾; El Dorado, 1¼@1¾; Maple Shade, 25 bid; McClintock, 6¾@7. Gold closed this evening at 208.

A much better feeling in the general stock market.

TUESDAY, January 24—P. M.

The stock lists show an increased number of bids, indicating a more active condition of the market than we have had for some days past. The Oils, as usual, are most active, and the Evening Exchange and Auction show an excitement approaching that of a few weeks past. It is thought that the bottom has been touched, and prices will now advance, especially in regard to well located and managed companies.

A favorable report of a well, in which the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh has one-eight interest, has caused an increased inquiry for its stock, and sales were effected to-day at an advance over previous quotations. Cherry Run Central stiffened up and sold at 1.87. Other stocks were favorably affected, as our list of sales indicates.

It is encouraging to our oil enterprises to note this feeling in the face of a declining gold market. It proves that there is an intrinsic value in the Oil Companies, which will live through any possible revulsion in the money market. In fact Petroleum may be literally "oil on the troubled waters" in subduing the force of the waves of a financial crash. It has become a necessity to the whole world, and the universal demand for it will serve a good purpose in equalizing the exchange between us and Europe. It may depreciate in price with a decline in gold, but it will always be in active demand, and bring good returns to such companies as are fortunate in having it on their land.

—The following sales were made at McIlwaine Auction Rooms:

15	Shares	Citizens' Bank	86 25
10	"	Merchants and Manuf. Bank	76 00
20	"	"	75 50
		Bank of Pittsburgh, bid	70 50
16	"	Allegheny Bank, bid	65 00
11	"	Allegheny Insurance Co	74 75
10	"	Mech. and Manuf Bank	74 62
10	"	" "	74 50
10	"	" "	74 12
10	"	" "	74 00
10	"	" "	73 75
8	"	" "	73 50
20	"	Monongahdla Ins. Co	40 00
200	"	Lincoln O. & M. Co	1 00
100	"	Ritchie	1 12
200	"	Federal	1 00
200	"	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	1 26
100	"	Rose	1 67½
200	"	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 12½

SALES AT THE PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

60	Shares	Pitt Tp. Bounty Bonds	$45 00
1'00	do	do	75
200	do	do	80
800	do	Cherry Run and Blood	1 00
200	do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 10
700	do	do do do	1 15
880	do	do do do	1 20
150	do	do do do	1 25
300	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	95
800	do	Pittsburgh and Cherry Run	4 00
200	do	Oil Basin	1 12½
200	do	Ritchie	1 12½
500	do	do	1 13
200	do	do	1 14

Columbia, $86 00 asked, $85 00 bid; Fleming and Blood, $8 80—3 00 bid; Horseneck, 90—75 bid; Merchants', 90—50 bid; Steel Well, $180 00—126 00 bid; Lubric, 98—92 bid; Ross, $1 70—1 60 bid. The feeling was strong with better offering to buy than for several weeks back. Ross at $1 70, and $1 60 bid. Ritchie firm, holders wanting $1 15 strong, with a few sales at $1 12, 1 18, 1 14, by the "bears." It is claimed that the company is in better condition than when first organized, and were it not that their oil now on hand—and produced since the last dividend—is "frozen up," they could declare a larger monthly dividend than at first. Oil Creek and Cherry Run sold for $4 00, an advance. The principal excitement, however, was on Cherry Run and Pittsburgh, sales having been made at $1 10 and advanced steadily to $1 25, and closed with that bid.

The attendance for the last few evenings augurs well for a general revival in the stock business, and the fact that the original oil companies are now realizing one by one their expectations by making a "strike."

BOSTON COPPER STOCKS.

January 23.

Central	33½	Minnesota	28
Franklin	50½	Rockland, no bid	—
Huron	37	French Creek	—
Isle Royal	14¾	Copper Falls	27½
Quincy	90	Canada, no bid	—

The Scotch Iron Trade.

GLASGOW, Dec. 31.

The various branches of the trade continue to manifest their onward progress. According to the authenticated returns of the iron masters, the production of pig iron in 1864 has attained the amount of 1,160,000 tons, which at the average price of this year for mixed numbers reaches the sum of £8,320,000. There have been in blast throughout the year 134 furnaces, giving employment to about 50,000 men. The shipments—foreign and coastwise—and local consumption have sprung up to the grand total of 1,160,000 tons. The stock of pig iron in Scotland, as ascertained by the committee appointed by the Iron trade, is now 760,000 tons, thus showing a trifling increase of 4,000 tons. In 1861 the price of pig iron has fluctuated from 67s to 69-3d, giving an average of 67s 2½d ₰ ton. The demand for malleable iron this year is with us a parallel in the history of that material. It is computed that the 210,000 tons of pig iron have been used in producing 163,000 tons of bar, sheet plate and angle iron during the last twelve months, whilst our foundries have consumed 270,000 tons. The shipbuilding yards on the Clyde display unabated activity, and there have been built 222 iron ships of an aggregate tonnage of 163,338 tons, against 170 of 120,700 tons in 1863, thus showing an increase of tonnage of 42,638 tons over last year. The most striking feature of the closing year has been the average of 7¼ per cent. per annum for money—unprecedented in the annals of our commerce:

	Tons.	
Make in 1864, per makers' returns	1,181,000	
Carron make, computed at	29,000	
Stock on hand Dec. 31	756,000	
		1,916,000
Shipments—Foreign	323,695	
" Coastwise	314,279	
Forwarded per railway	88,036	
Consumed in local foundries	270,000	
Consumed in malleable iron-works	210,000	
		1,153,000
Stock in warehouse keepers' and makers' stores, Dec. 31, (including Carron)		760,000

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Jones, Nord & Co, 1 car brick; Grosan, 13 sks potatoes; S Richey, 20 bush do; D Yanker, 31 bush oats; Dougan, 10 bags oats, 4 do rye; McMath, 20 bush potatoes; W Hoffman, 20 sheep.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—B Hamilton, 23 bags seed; R Robinson, 65 bbls mess pork; J McKay, 150 sks corn; Pittsburgh Paper Company, 81 bills paper; Flaccus, Fall & Co, 8 rolls leather; F Van Gorder, 16 bls order, 40 do apples; Simpson & K, 160 sks wheat; Graff & Reiter, 21 sks apples, 150 sks wheat, 145 sks corn; J Ball, 36 pkgs; Hall & S, 17 pkgs mdse.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Lambert & Shipton, 50 bbls high wines; G N Moffatt, 150 green hides; Bingham & S, 145 sacks oats; Col Cross, 260 sacks oats, Rea & K, 18 sacks rye, and 23 do oats; J Rhodes, 200 bags barley; J B Orr, 1 car reapers; Little & H, 25 bxs candles, 50 do soap.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The markets generally were dull and inactive. The sales were few and far between. Dealers at present manifest no disposition to operate to any extent. The unsettled state of the markets in the leading cities and the fluctuations in the gold market have caused buyers to hold off; besides, the weather was unfavorable for out-door transactions. The receipts of produce was limited. On the landing business has come to a stand still. The intense cold weather will prevent boats from leaving, at least for the present. The Bayard managed to reach port from Steubenville. She will hardly venture out until the weather moderates. The Argonaut No. 2 has the principal portion of her cargo on board. She will leave as soon as circumstance will permit. The Olive is in the same condition. The Yorktown will load in turn after former, and the packet Columbia after the latter. The Pilgrim has her sign up for Nashville. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was firm but not very active. The supply of good apples in the market at present is very light. Sales of 50 bbls at prices ranging from $3 50@4 00.

CHEESE—The market has presented no change for some time past. The supply about keeps pace with the demand. Sales 25 boxes at 22@23c.

EGGS—Continues dull. We quote nominally at 33@34.

BUTTER—The supply of choice butter on hand is not large, whilst the weeks receipts show a falling off. Among the sales were 5 bbls roll at 54@56c.

FEED—The market was quiet with further sales of middlings at $2 50@2 55 per cwt.

SALT—The market has undergone no change for some days. Sales 75 bbls at $3 00@3 10, delivered.

HAY—The market was not so firm. Prices have declined a shade. Sales of 17 loads at the scales at $20@24 per ton. Baled was held at $40.

GRAIN—The market continues unsettled, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. There being no speculative feeling prevailing at the present time, the rates published are nominal. Wheat—The stock in the market being limited sales were of a similar description. Red ranges from $2 20@2 05; white, $2 10@2 15 as per quality. Oats were dull. The supply on hand being large, from first hands they would not command over 85c. Sales of 200 bushels from store at 90c. Corn was more favored; we note sales of two car loads ear at depot $1 80. Barley—We have no change to note. Prices unsettled.

FLOUR—The market remained very quiet. The demand being principally of a local description. The receipts were confined to lots by rail and a few wagon loads. Prices seemed weak. The sales were: Extra family, $10 75@10 95, the latter for favored brands; 50 bbls of choice at $11 00; 75 bbls do, the terms were withheld.

BACON—We have nothing new to note as regards prices or demand. The sales were only to a moderate extent. Shoulders—Sales of 100 lbs at 21½c; sides, 22½c; sugar-cured hams, 24½c.

LARD—The market was not active. Sales of tierces, 23½c; country lots sold lower.

GROCERIES—The market was not active. The sales were only in a small way. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, January 25, 1865. }

Business in the Oil way was not very active, the supply in the market at present being very limited. Prices have been irregular for the various descriptions. The demand was confined to small lots to meet the wants of the trade. Navigation to Oil City continues suspended, and, from present appearances, will be so for some time. The dullness in the oil market is somewhat relieved by the activity in oil stocks, many of which have advanced, with a liberal amount of sales last evening. The National Refining Company have done a large business in the way of selling their stock, only a small amount of the original shares remaining unsold. This speaks well for those who have the matter in charge; they are certainly parties who enjoy a large share of the confidence of the community. Oil Creek is now learning that a considerable amount of activity prevails among the oil men. One party from Pittsburgh purchased on Monday leases to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. We are informed that oil lands are all the rage, and that the various wells are flowing an average amount of oil. When the river opens, large shipments will be made. The transactions in oil were limited, as follows:

CRUDE OIL—It seems that there were a few more barrels left. Sales of 196 bbls at 42½c, packages included; 25 bbls at 43c, packages returned, and 15 bbls Franklin oil at 42c, bbls returned. This oil being of a superior quality, always commands the highest figures.

REFINED OIL—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. Buyers off for Pa. 150 for bonded and free. Sellers held out for 66@ 86; hence we have but few sales to note. Sales of 50 bbls free at 86c per gallon.

BENZOLE—Was more inquired for. This article may be classed as follows: 45c for free oil, gravity ranging from 68@56, and 46c for lighter gravities. Bonded sells 20 cts. per gallon less. Sales 200 bbls free at 40c.

TAR—The market steady; buyers offer $7 75; holders ask $8 00 per bbl.

LUBRICATING OIL—Eureka No. A, $1 30; No B, 90c per gallon.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Co., 140 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Company, 42 bbls benzone for Boston.

Lockhart & Co., 301 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

Lyday & Co., 60 bbls refined for Pittsburgh.

Watts, Gormley & Klug, 123 bbls oil for Pittsburgh.

J. A. Caughey, 68 bbls tar for Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Wednesday, January 25, 1865. }

The pig iron market continues inactive, the demand being limited. Buyers appear to be holding off, to see to what extent the decline in gold is going to effect the market. The supply of iron in hand is large; holders, however, are not disposed to submit to a sufficient decline to induce buyers to take hold. The sales that came under our notice were: 500 tons mottled anthracite, the terms were withheld; 200 tons grey forge anthracite, red short, at $55, cash; 60 tons do at $55, cash.

BLOOMS.—We did not learn of any transactions. The nominal rates for Juniata No. 1 were $150 ₰ ton.

New Orleans Market.

January 18.

Sugar and Molasses.—We have again to notice a further falling off in the receipts. It is the general impression that most of the season's supplies have been received. The total receipts of the new crop, to date are confined to about 2,800 hhds and 250 bbls sugar, and 7,000 bbls molasses. The quantity of Louisiana and Cuba Sugar in the city is limited. Only a small portion of the inconsiderable stock is on the market. A part is held by the Government and a part is for shipment to the North and West. We learn that there are but few planters who have as yet completed grinding, and that there is very little sugar being held on plantation for higher prices. The sales up to Wednesday inclusive were confined to 350 hhds sugar in small lots on the landing, to dealers, speculators and shippers at 20¾@21¾c for fair to fully fair; 22@22½c for seconds; 22¾@23c for yellow clarified; 24 cents ₰ lb for white clarified new crop, and 22½c ₰ lb for strictly fully fair to prime, refilled, old crop. Of this 250 bbls solds at 75@80 for very inferior, 90 for inferior, $1@1 05 for common, $1 10@1 15 for good, and $1 20 ₰ gallon for choice. Yesterday the enquiry continued brisk but owing to very light receipts the sales were confined to 50 hhds sugar at 21@21½ for fair to fully fair, and 18½ ₰ lb for yellow clarified, and 100 bbls common molasses at $1@1 05 ₰ gallon.

The Iron Ship Building Yards of Great Britain.

The yards are located on the river Thames, Clyde, Mersey, Tyne, Wear, Tees, Avon, &c.

On the Thames there are several extensive yards, but the most important are the Millwall and Thames Companies. The annual productions from the Thames yards are, in the aggregate, 117,000 tons of iron vessels.

The yards on the Clyde are thirty-three in number, and the productions from them, during the year 1863, were 170 iron vessels, with an aggregate of 120,700 tons.

On the Mersey, iron vessels are turned out to the aggregate of 80,000 tons annually; on the Tyne, 51,396; the Wear, 25,08 tons; and the Tees, 15,000 tons—making a total annual aggregate of 408,996 tons constructed on the above-named rivers. Iron vessels are also built at Bristol, Belfast, and other places. The total tonnage of iron vessels built during the year 1764, in Great Britain, cannot fall short of 600,000 tons.

New York Tin Market.

Pig is in moderate stock, and consequently prices are not greatly affected by the giving way in the gold quotations; the demand is quite light, and we have only to notice small sales of Straits at 63c, and Banca at 70c, cash. English is held at 27c, gold. In plates there is a disposition to shade prices in currency, but the rates in gold are steady, say $8 75 for I. C. Charcoal, and $6 50@7 00@5 for I. C. Coke: sales have been made of 500 boxes I. C. Charcoal at $10 5 0@20, and 100 do Coke Terne, $14 25, cash, in currency.

Louisville Tobacco Market

The sales at the Auction warehouse Friday indicated a slight decline in prices, and breaks were inferior, with sales 25 hhds. At the Pickett the prices for 30 hhds were refused, while 4 hhds low grade sold at $7 to $8 55, 5 hhds light lugs at $9 25 to $10. The sale included 4 hhds new crop from Indiana at $8 10 for lot trash, and $20 to $27 50 for the leaf. At the Ninth street, 1 hhd at $6,40, 5 at $7 50 to $8 90, 5 at $9 to $10.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati.—The arrival of hogs, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce, foot up only 150 head. There was no inquiry from packers, and the season of 1864-5 may be considered virtually closed. The total number packed here will be in the vicinity of 400,000 head. City butchers are the only purchasers here now, and they are paying from $13 to $14 per cental gross for light to extra heavy averages.

New York Tallow Market.

In sympathy with the decline in gold the market continues to favor buyers, and, since our last, a further reduction of ¾@⅝c ₰ lb has been submitted to. The sales of Wednesday were 140,000 lbs, at 16⅜c for good to 17⅛ for prime; those of Thursday were 75,000 lbs a 16⅛ @16¾; and yesterday, 100,000 lbs, sold at 16 4@ 16¾, as to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 198.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The stock market has reacted somewhat from the depression of yesterday, and is active and better. All railway stocks have advanced with few exceptions. Governments are pressed for sale, and are somewhat lower. The miscellaneous list was dull and weak; Mariposa sold down to 9. Gold opened firm and slightly improved. Cash gold is scarce, and many "shorts" were compelled to cover, which sustained the market. A rumor of the capture of Wilmington caused a fall, but the non-confirmation of the story brought the market up again. Foreign exchange is in fair demand for to-morrow's steamer. Stocks more active. At the Petroleum Board, Germania sold at 90; Knickerbocker, 75; Buchanan, $2 00; McKinley, $9 75; Empire City, $6 75; Rynd Farm, $5 00; Pit Hole Creek, $15 25; Guild Farm, $2 75; United States, 26. The petroleum market is dull and prices nominally lower at 45@46c for crude, 65@66c for refined in bond, and 85@87 for free. The repeal of the paper duty promises to affect the price of paper in this city. Dealers to-day were seeking to make sales of straw and rag paper at one-fourth to one cent lower than they would sell a week ago. The prospect is there will be a further decline during this week. There is considerable quantity in market and the leading news papers have secured their supplies for some time time to come. An agent for the West was negotiating yesterday for several thousand reams of excellent quality at 20 cents, but concluded to await the expected fall before completing his contract. The probability of an extensive manufacture of printing paper from a cheap material not heretofore used promises to have still greater effect in lowering the market.

New York Gold Market.

Gold weak but without much excitement. Speculators are cautious, but are mostly on the bear side.

The expectation of early news of the fall of Wilmington, and possibly of Charleston, also prevents operators from undertaking any movement for a rise, as is usual after a material check. The highest price paid this morning was 200½, and the lowest 198.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 24.

Petroleum quiet at 46c for crude, 63@64 for refined in bond, and 84 for refined free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 24.

Money quite easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull at 1 09½@1 09¾. Gold without decided change, opening at $2 00, declling to 1 98¾, and closing at $2 00¾.

Joint Stocks heavy, but prices are without material change. Stocks better. Erie, 91¾; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago, 93¾; North Western, 31½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84½; Illinois Central scrip, 1 12; Morinosa, 9¾; New York Central, 1 2½; Erie, 86; Erie preferred, 78; Hudson, 98¾; Reading, 1 04½; Michigan Southern, 64¾; Illinois Central, 114¾; Pittsburgh, 84; Toledo, 1 14; Rock Island, 92¾; Northwestern, 33¾ do, preferred, 63; Fort Wayne, 91¾; Cumberland, 44; Terre Haute, preferred, 66; Mariposa, 9; after call stocks lower; Erie sold at 68.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; common Milwaukee Club, $2 05; good Chicago Spring, $2 10; Amber Kentucky, $2 25. Corn dull and 1@2c lower. Oats heavy and declining; mixed Western nominal at $1 87. Oats rather more active at $1 06 for Western. Coffee quiet and firm at 38¾ @42½c for Rio, 41@43c for Maricaibo, and 47½@48 for Java. Sugar, the market is dull and entirely nominal; Muscovado, 19½@20 for Molasses dull; sales of 500 gallons, in the, for export, at 86c. Wool quiet. Pork decidedly lower, with more doing; sales at $25 50@$26 for new mess; $19 for prime, and regular way, closing at $25 37½@ 26 00 for prime, and $37 for prime mess; sales of 4 0 bbls new, February and March delivery, at 24 sellers and buyers 10 days, at $38 50@38 75 and 1,000 bbls, '63 and '64, Mess for February at $25 75@26 00, buyer's option. Beef heavy. Beef Hams quiet. Bacon Shoulders dull at 12½c; Bellies low in Cumberland Cut; 19¾c for Long Ribbed Cut Hams, and 20¼@20½c for Short Ribbed. Dressed Hogs quiet at 15¾c for light to fair, and heavy Western. Lard dull and heavy at 18¼@22¾c. Butter dull and nominal at 32½@47c for Ohio, and 44@50c for State. Cheese dull at 14@23½c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The current prices for the week at all the markets were:

BEEF CATTLE—1st qual., ₰ cwt	$20 00	$21 00
Fair to good qual.	15 00	19 00
Common	14 00	15 00
Inferior	12 00	13 00
COWS & CALVES—1st quality	60 00	75 00
Ordinary	45 00	55 00
Common	35 00	45 00
Inferior	30 00	35 00
VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₰ lb	13 00	14 00
Ordinary	11 50	12 50
Common	10 00	11 00
Inferior	10 50	10 50
SHEEP & LAMBS—Extras, ₰ head	8 12	00
Prime	9 00	10 00
Ordinary	7 50	9 00
Common	7 00	7 50
Inferior	6 00	7 00
SWINE—Heavy Corn fed, ₰ cwt	13 12	13 75
Light and medium	13 00	13 50
Still fed	12 00	13 00

Receipts of Beef Cattle this week were enormous, and but for the great scarcity last week, which compelled many of the butchers to go without, the receipts would have been greatly in excess of the demand. Prices have declined considerably, and were 12c per pound lower, varying as above. Hogs were rather lower. The arrivals have been fewer, at the market quotations above.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 24.

Receipts—14,000 bbls flour; 24,000 bush wheat; 4,300 bush corn; 51,000 bush oats. Highwines lower, sales at $1 20, closing dull. Dressed hogs quiet and easier at $13 00@13 50 for 200 pounds. Provisions dull with a decline of 75c @$1 00 on prime mess and 50@75c on mess, with sales of the former at $23 00@24 00, and that latter at $33 25@33 50. Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and 2@3c lower, sales at 40@40½ for No. 1. Corn quiet. Oats less active.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.

Flour—$8 75@9 for superfine and extra. Wheat $1 85@1 for red. Corn dull, but not lower. Oats declining 2@3c, sales at 75@80c. Barley firm. Rye dull. Whisky dull at $4 20—no sales. Provisions dull—not enough done to establish prices. Lard dull in tierces, at 21c; of head and gut, 20c. Groceries dull; prices drooping. Gold, 195; silver, 180. Exchange firm at 1 per cent. premium, selling; one-twentieth, buying. Weather very cold.

New York Copper Stocks—Jan. 23.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Aztec	—	6¼	Flint Steel Div 7	11	
Bedford	—	99c	Knowlton	8	—
Boston	—	4½	Merrimac	—	4
Caledonia	—	9¾	N. J. Consol	—	½
Canada	—	¾	Norwich	8¼	4
Central	—	60	Ogima	—	3
Colum. & Shield	—	15	Ontonogon	—	3
Evergreen Bluff	—	14			

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b. 90 00@87 50
Iron Mountain, No. 2, h. b. 85 00@87 00
Receipts of Pig Iron during the past week 230 tons.
Receipts of Pig Iron since January 1, 1864 16,381 "
Receipts during the same period in 1863 15,976 "

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Vale, we quote:

Cold Blast (Car Wheel)	80 00@—
Cold Blast	80 00@—
Hot Blast No. 1	85 00@91 50
Hot Blast No. 2	65 00@67 50

River Matters.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were six feet six inches water in the channel and at a stand. The weather was cold, and ice was forming rapidly in both rivers.

THE A No. 1 passenger steamer Olive, Capt. J. M. Andrews, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands at the head of the list.

The well known steamer L. Combs, Captain Brown, is announced for Wheeling and Parkersburg this day, at 4 p. m. We were pleased to see our old friend, Mr. Chapin, in the office. He will be found both clever and accommodating.

The fine passenger steamer Argonaut No. 2, Captain George W. Reed, leaves to day for Cincinnati and Louisville. The boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We are pleased to see Capt. Reed again at his old post.

Cincinnati—The *Commercial* says the weather has been mild and thawing, with an almost constant drizzling during the past forty-eight hours—the mercury ranging at forty degrees. A dense fog has also prevailed during the same period, detaining all steamers due here, as well as those loaded and ready to leave for other ports. The river has receded 3½ feet during the forty-eight hours ending last night. A rise may be anticipated, however. There is sixteen feet hence to Louisville, and four and a half feet scant over the rocks on the falls. The Lower Ohio is in fine navigable order and falling. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are falling, with seven feet in the channel. Navigation is still suspended between St. Louis and Cairo.

The Anna and J. R. Gilmore, from Pittsburgh; Clara Poe, Robert Moore, Kate Robinson, Navigator, N. Longworth, John H. Groesbeck, Emerald, Swallow, Hertha, Lent, Leoti, J. H. Baldwin, Star Grey Eagle, and a fleet of other boats, in the Government service, also arrived from below. Destination contraband.

The Peerless is reshipping her cargo of Government stores on the Clara Poe, destined for Nashville.

Robert Moore, Esq., on Saturday, sold the little steamer Panola to Captain A. M. Johnson, of Memphis, for $12,500. The Panola is now loading for Memphis.

Captain Dick Inson, late of the White Rose, we understand, has purchased Captain Josiah Gould's new steamer Minneola.

Theo. Cook, Esq., of the house of Barker, Hart & Cook, left for Washington City last night, as a delegate from this city, to secure a modification of the new law relative to the measurement of steamers.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, THOS. W. REA, Commander, HENRY A. DOREMAN, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

WM. HOWARD, Commander, LEWIS L. HINE, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

JOS. MAYHOOD, Commander, STANLY RYLAND, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

THOMAS TOWNSEND, Commander, MOSES HILLARD, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th. Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAST CHANCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. GOPELIN,
Southeast corner of Fifth and Ohio streets.
JOS. McINTIRE,
Northeast corner Pine and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third, jal9 10April St. Louis, Mo.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
Wharfboat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Pittsburgh & Wheeling Packet.

THE new and fast running passenger steamer

T. L. TAYLOR, Captain, L. P. BEELER, Clerk, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock, a. m., and Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
8 JAMES COLLINS, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line,

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STOCK, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA WAY, CUTLSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.
au30 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, Wash. H. Bryan, Commander, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, will hereafter leave Pittsburgh every SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every MONDAY, at 10 a. m., arriving at Cincinnati every MONDAY with the ROSTONA No. 4, for Cincinnati. JOHN FLACK, Agent.

For freight or passage apply on board. no2

WAMELINK & BARR,

Agents for Bradbury, N. Y., Schoumacker & Co., etc., ja21 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,

No. 53 Fifth street,

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the following instruments

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS,
ADOLPH HINTZ'S PIANOS,
G. C. MANNERS' PIANOS,
X. STANG'S MELODEONS,
TAYLOR & FARLEY'S CABINET, SCHOOL AND CHURCH ORGANS.

A most splendid assortment of over sixty of these instruments are now on hand and will be sold at the lowest prices possible. Buyers will find it to their interest to call at

No. 53 Fifth street.

ja16

HEADQUARTERS

Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, before Petersburg, Va., Dec. 8th, 1864.—Three hundred and fifty good, able-bodied men wanted, to fill the depleted ranks of the 4th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, one of the best and most efficient in the field, the officers being experienced and faithful to the interest of the men. Avoid the draft. Go to the Provost Marshal or any volunteer recruiting officer, and enlist in the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, B Company, commanded by First Lieutenant James H. Greer, and G Company, commanded by Captain Daniel C. Negley.

A. P. DUNCAN,
Lieut. Col. Commanding Regiment.

CAVALRY RECRUITING OFFICE, 137 Water St. ja9-1m

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office for the subsistence and maintenance of the Recruiting Party and all recruits enlisted at this office for one year, more or less at the option of the Recruiting Officer. The subsistence to consist of the complete army ration, or the money thereof, good substantial board. Proposals will state the price per day for each man, and the price of board and lodging separate.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Capt. CLARENCE MAUCK, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Recruiting Officer.

DRIVING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS

The undersigned has made arrangements with the patentee for the manufacture of DRIVING PIPE for Oil Wells, with BOLLEN'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON BANDS.

Parties can be furnished with any size DRIVING PIPE at short notice, and avoid all litigation with reference to patent. Ordinary Cast Iron Bowl and Flange pipe furnished promptly on receipt of order.

JOSEPH PENNOCK,

FULTON FOUNDRY,
ja5-3m OFFICE: 141 WOOD ST.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers for the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions

IRA B. McVAY, Treasurer.
ja20-tf

LEGAL NOTICE.

DODGE'S

Invaluable and Unapproachable

OPEN FIRE PLACES.

Any and all persons constructing or using C. Dodge's Improvement for open fire places, patented March 18th, 1856, unless constructed by the subscriber, who has the sole right for this city, will do so at their own risk. Leave orders at corner of Fourth street and Cherry alley, or through Postoffice, box 1476.

ja18-2w GEORGE ALLEN.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS

FOR SALE.

One tract of 12½ acres, in Mahoning township, Lawrence county. On this farm two wells are down to the depth of about 280 feet, with an excellent show of oil. Also, one tract containing about 35 acres, with one well about 300 feet deep, and a splendid show of oil.

The above lands are located in one of the best producing oil territories on the Mahoning river, and adjoining the lands on which the celebrated Strawbridge or Pioneer Well is located.

For full particulars enquire of

ROBERT WRAY, Jr.,